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Tower reViews

by Clearway

The Week in Focus

Portentous Crowning; Smuts Invokes Peace

King George VI, newly crowned, gave in his own words the reason that impelled historians this week to turn a clean page and write the date of May 12, 1937, as the start of a chapter vibrant with meaning for the British Commonwealth of Nations, for democracy, and possibly for world peace itself.

"Never before has a newly crowned King been able to talk to all his peoples in their own homes on the day of his coronation," King George said in his broadcast to the Empire on Wednesday evening.

"Never has the ceremony itself had so wide a significance, for the dominions are now free and the people partners with this ancient kingdom. I felt this morning that the whole empire was in very truth gathered within the walls of Westminster Abbey."

Television, radio, motion pictures, and other modern wonders played their part in making this coronation historic.

Will the next coronation be televised—in color?

Beneath symbolic externals of the coronation—gay in the streets, colorful in the processions, and hushed within the Abbey as the King pledged himself to serve in Christian fidelity—London and the world sensed the moving of historic events.

Imperial Conference

The scope of these events appeared two days after the coronation when delegates from members of the Commonwealth met in St. James's Palace to consider the future of the British nations.

Prime Minister Baldwin opened the conference as chairman of envoys who shared with him the status of representing co-equal nations.

Equality brings responsibilities, and so the conference turned to questions of mutual defence. Hitherto Britain has defended the Empire, with direct help from the Dominions only in time of war.

Trade, too, looms large in the conference. Shall British nations continue on the path of Empire preference under the Ottawa agreements of 1932? Or, as Prime Minister King of Canada proposed at the opening session, shall they enlarge their trade horizons by cooperating with movements for freer world trade, such as the reciprocal trade pacts of the United States?

The Irish Free State sent no delegate to the Imperial Conference, and ignored the coronation.

Italian Coolness

Italy also, alone among the nations apart from the Irish Free State, made the coronation an occasion for less than cordial relations. Four days before the coronation, Rome "broke press relations" with Britain.

The reason given was the alleged hostility and unfairness of British papers toward Italian actions in Ethiopia and in Spain. All Italian news correspondents were recalled from London. Italy banned all but three British papers.

Behind Italy's action some observers saw retaliation for Britain's invitation to the coronation of Haile Selassie, who fled from Ethiopia's throne before Italian arms a year ago. Italy now claims the Ethiopian throne.

Roman Anniversary

By a dramatic proximity of dates, the week opened with imperial festivities in Rome. Britain's coronation was her most impressive to date; Fascist Italy's first anniversary of the new Roman Empire exceeded any previous Fascist display, and rivaled Rome's ancient triumphs.

Just a year ago last Sunday Italian troops took Addis Ababa, and the title of Emperor of Ethiopia was given by the Duce to King Victor Emmanuel.

Last Sunday the Duce shouted:

"Italian people have created with their blood the empire. They will make it rich with their work and defend it with their arms against all comers."

Britain, France, Scandinavian states, and several other members of the League of Nations sent no official envoys to Rome's triumph. These states still withhold recognition of the Ethiopian conquest.

King Christian X of Denmark, popular democratic ruler, closes a week marked by royal ceremonial with a characteristic and relatively simple celebration of his Silver Jubilee.

Bugle Call to Peace

Premier Largo Caballero of the Spanish loyalists started revising and strengthening his cabinet over the week end. "Win the war" is the slogan.

With war still devastating Spain, and with Rome celebrating an empire refounded on armed force, Gen. Jan Christian Smuts of South Africa made the coronation an occasion to sound a peace call.

The clear-visioned, grey-eyed soldier who has campaigned for peace longer than have most civilians, appealed to President Roosevelt for co-operative action

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Conscription and The Philippines

Mounting Resistance to Forced Army Service Is Reported

Militarism Hit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 15—Reports of serious resistance to compulsory military service in the Philippines have steadily been reaching the United States. To some American authorities, they confirmed the view that the vast Quezon-MacArthur defense force was not a sound experiment for the islands. The defense force, these critics felt, was not only very costly and excessively militaristic, but likely to produce civil disturbances, which would lead to military repressions, and so on in a vicious circle.

A broad and balanced picture of the background to Filipino resistance to the new army now reaches Washington from the islands. It is in the form of a long, informal analysis from a recognized authority who has lived many years in the islands. He points out the basic resistance of the Filipino peasant to centralized authority, and the particular difficulties of military service.

More fundamentally, this authority makes clear that the average Filipino peasant finds "his lot has been that of a landlord's slave under all regimes," and observing that both the Spanish and the American "conquests" were apparently good for the islands, says:

"Why contend against them, let another come."

The Peasant's Hopes

"The conquest the peasant dreams of most," says this authority, "is a little victory right at home: his own and his neighbors' over their landlord. Or if wages be his living, something better than 20 to 50 cents a day. With such wages, peasants must buy cheap goods. These are had in the market, where they come from Japan; under more familiar associations (with Japan) there might be more such goods, even cheaper. Nationalism is not so ingrained in the Filipino as to inhibit his eclectic judgment about matters intimately affecting him."

Finally, observing 40,000 youths being trained each year under the Quezon-MacArthur program, this authority says: "This is the leaven of Nationalism from which is to come a full round load of Philippine belligerency."

Relevant quotations from his letter, which left Manila via Clipper as recently as April 28, follow:

Cause of Grievances

"April is the month that insures the Philippines lively May days subsequent to their acquisition of complete political independence from the United States. It is the month fixed in the National Defense Act for youths who have passed their twentieth birthdays during the twelvemonth previous to report for six months of military training. That alone makes it a month for airing grievances, also a month during which many grievances are provoked.

"This April runs true to that form. There is widespread evasion of registration, for varying reasons. One is, the army does not need, and cannot train, all eligibles; the army can be lax in requiring registration, and the sharper peasant youths can find means of slipping by. Another is, the civil registers are faulty in many towns—among Muhammadans there are no lists at all—and in the absence of birth records it is impossible to know how old a young man is: he himself will not know, and his mother is not likely to remember.

"Another inducement to evasion is the Filipino's native aversion to forced military training. Indeed, Maj. Gen. Jose de los Reyes, who as provost marshal general has these matters in his charge, gives this as the primary reason for the evasions. It means, of course, that the Philippine central government, the Commonwealth of the Philippines domiciled in its capital in Manila, is an entity almost as foreign to the peasants in the provinces as the Spanish and American governments here were.

The American Plan

"America always managed with voluntary enlistments in the islands, providing well for the men, paying them in pesos what American soldiers get in dollars, using them in the Philippines only, and pensioning and retiring them as American and Philippine soldiers are pensioned and retired. But Spain had forced service, such as President Quezon hired Major General—'Field Marshal'—Douglas MacArthur and his staff of American officers to establish for

(Continued on Page 13, Column 4)

Island Army Draws 20,000 for Service

By the Associated Press

Manila, P. I., May 15

Military boards throughout the Philippines drew the names today of the second group of 20,000 recruits 20 years old to undergo a six-month period of compulsory military training in the commonwealth army.

Quezon-MacArthur Plan Is Held Threat to Civil Peace

Costly Venture

Crisis in Spain Ousts Cabinet Of Caballero

Premier Called to Form New 'Win the War' Government

Valencia Calm

VALENCIA, May 15 (AP)—The wartime Government of Premier Francisco Largo Caballero resigned today, and a few hours later, Señor Caballero was called upon to form a new "win-the-war" Cabinet.

Señor Caballero, the extreme Socialist who has guided the destinies of the regime through eight months of continuous assault by Fascist insurgents, handed in the resignation of his Left Coalition Cabinet at 10 a. m.

Leaders of the "U. G. T.," Socialist-Communist labor union, were insistent that he continue in power. They said his forceful personality was "indispensable."

Action Linked to Revolt

An official announcement said that all elements represented in the old Cabinet (Socialists, Left Republicans, Anarcho-Syndicalists and Communists) would be consulted before the new government was decided upon.

(The heavily censored dispatch did not give the reason for the resignation, but outsiders regarded it as possible that the recent Anarchist revolt in autonomous Barcelona might have had a bearing, since there are powerful Anarcho-Syndicalist elements in the main Spanish Government of Valencia.

Divergent Elements

(The Government's main internal political trouble during the civil war has been to try to reconcile Anarchists and Syndicalists with Socialists, Communists and Left Republicans, all supporting the regime against Gen. Francisco Franco's military insurgents.)

Valencia itself was calm. Reports of a coming Cabinet reshuffle had been circulated for some time, and caused no surprise.

Some foreign sources saw in Señor Largo Caballero's decision to resign a desire to effect a stronger, more unified government in the face of prospects for a long-drawn-out war.

The sixth wartime government of Spain's Republic, Señor Largo Caballero announced, will include all the elements in the Cabinet which resigned today, but with a new distribution of posts.

Changes in Control

When insurrection split Spain into two warring factions on July 18, 1936, the Government at Madrid was predominantly Republican. Santiago Casares Quiroga, Premier, headed a cabinet which had been formed two months earlier. It resigned the same day, however.

A Madrid military uprising was crushed quickly, but Madrid was left politically disorganized. Leftist dissidents to the Republican and Left Republican majorities clamored for a larger voice. Socialists, Trade Unionists and Anarcho-Syndicalists claimed large popular followings and demanded representation. In the political strife, Diego Martinez Barrios attempted to form a ministry, but it lasted only overnight.

He was succeeded on July 19 by a Cabinet headed by Jose Giral Pereira—third Premier in the two days following the rebellion of Gen. Francisco Franco's forces. Most of the lesser ranks remained intact.

Communists Admitted

On Sept. 4, 1936, the tense situation created by Labor's growing cry for representation was answered when President Manuel Azaña summoned Francisco Largo Caballero, a veteran extreme Socialist and Labor leader, to form a ministry.

Señor Largo Caballero admitted Communists to the Spanish Cabinet for the first time by naming two—Jesus Hernandez, Minister of Education, and Vicente Uribe, Minister of Agriculture. He retained Señor Giral Pereira, a left Republican, as Minister without Portfolio.

The second Largo Caballero Government was formed last Nov. 5 and yielded further to Leftist pressure by admitting four Anarcho-Syndicalists.

Madrid defenders report revolt in area rebels hold: Page 3.

Denmark's Tribute to Its King

Nordisk Pressefoto

Nation Celebrates Christian's Silver Jubilee

Twenty-fifth Anniversary of Accession to Throne Celebrated Throughout Scandinavia

All Scandinavia Joins in Jubilee Of Danish King

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, May 15 — Thousands lined flag-bedecked streets here today as King Christian X of Denmark, "Europe's most democratic sovereign," drove with Queen Alexandrine to the Cathedral for a service of thanksgiving for the silver jubilee.

The day is one of nation-wide celebrations, marking 25 years of the King's reign. All Scandinavia is joining in the celebrations. King Haakon of Norway, who is King Christian's brother, and King Gustaf of Sweden attended the ceremonies here.

Hotels in the city are crowded with guests from the country and overseas.

Sunday is to be a day of rest, the celebrations beginning anew Monday morning.

Chorus of 600 Voices

The day's program opened with hymns beneath the King's balcony. There a chorus of 600 men massed in the courtyard of Amalieborg Palace to sing an early morning tribute to His Majesty.

King Christian appeared on the balcony and joined in singing the Danish national anthem, "King Christian Stood by the Lofty Mast."

After the church services, the royal family held a private luncheon at the Palace for visiting royalty, which included Prince George of Greece and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, brother of Queen Alexandrine.

Socialist and left wing groups demonstrated the Monarch's unquestioned popularity by attending a joint session of both chambers of Parliament to honor the King and thank him for his services to the Nation.

Every village and hamlet of Denmark held some kind of celebration.

Both Keen Yachtsmen

Both the King and Queen have won for themselves a big place in the affection of the Danish nation. Perhaps it is the sportsmanlike qualities of the Royal couple that have helped them more than all else to attain the popularity that is theirs. Like the people of this land, they are both keen yachtsmen, Rita I and Rita II, their racing boats, and Dannebrog, their yacht, being well known at the yachting harbors of Denmark, and at Cannes in the winter months.

One of the sights of the Capital, to the foreigner, is to see both the King and Queen walk about the city unattended. The Queen usually has

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Farmers Prepare Legislative Plan For Price Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 15—A powerful farm bloc wielding potentially enormous influence is preparing to introduce a brand new farm-aid program, designed to "stabilize basic commodity prices at or near parity levels."

Leader in the movement is Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and aligned with him may be four other national farm organizations whose approval of the tentative program will be sought over the week end for introduction in Congress next week.

The proposal calls for the "agricultural adjustment act of 1937," modernizing and revising the outlawed AAA. It was presented today to leaders or representatives of the following farm organizations:

National Grange; Farmers' Union; National Council of Co-operatives; National Grain Corporation, and American Farm Bureau Federation.

Today's meeting followed a preliminary gathering at the White House yesterday between President Roosevelt, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and the editors of 30 farm newspapers. The President talked in general about the Administration's farm objectives, chief of which was the stabilization of farm prices within reasonable limits to avoid both disastrously low and high prices in the future.

Raises Farm Question

The farm plan raises the whole question of the farm bloc in the present legislative session, and offers what may be a highly complicating factor. Officially, the Administration has not shown a disposition to introduce farm legislation itself at this session though it may back the forthcoming program. At the same time, farm leaders have noted a number of defeats or attacks, which are putting them into a militant mood:

1. The farm tenancy bill has been

(Continued on Page 13, Column 4)

No Compromise On Court Plan, President Says

Demands Also TVA Plan Extension and Federal Minimum Wage Law

Leaders Back Him

Insists on Full $1,500,000,000 for Relief—Ignores Insurgent Threat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 15—Scorning warnings and advice to compromise, President Roosevelt has instructed his legislative leaders to press forward aggressively not only with his Supreme Court plan, but with a wide program of important legislation.

Bursting yesterday into Washington where his program was bogged down and defeatism ran rampant, the Chief Executive issued ringing orders of "full speed ahead." His obedient chief mates—Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, majority leader, Speaker William B. Bankhead of Alabama and Representative Sam Rayburn of Texas, House majority leader—choked back the warnings they had been trying to convey to the President, left the White House, and went to Capitol Hill to go to work.

But how much of the President's determined aggressiveness is really serious and unyielding, and how much is similar to the strategy that any political leader in difficulties would employ, it is impossible to say. For Mr. Roosevelt to have indicated any willingness to compromise would, of course, only have encouraged his opponents to demand further concessions.

If they thouguht they had the President "on the run," the opposition leaders would never have been content with any compromise stacked in his favor.

And so, although an impressive program of "must" legislation was revealed at the White House last night, it still cannot be said that the President will insist on every detail. He is simply asking for everything. What he will actually get will be a matter of difficult and probably protracted adjustment.

The Program Laid Out

But here is the program announced by his legislative leaders after two pregnant talks with the Executive last night.

1. The original plan for enlargement of the Supreme Court and lower federal judiciary, turning on the immediate appointment of six new justices.

2. A work relief appropriation for 1938 no less than the $1,500,000,000 asked in a special message by the President as against the $1,000,000,000 preferred by numerous congressional leaders.

3. Legislation setting up numerous TVA's on various major watersheds, providing a coordinated power policy, including a long-range program for soil conservation, flood control, navigation and water-power development, but including little expenditure. Such a program has been drafted by Senator George W. Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska.

4. Probable legislation regulating maximum hours and minimum wages of labor and prohibition of child labor in interstate commerce. These are objectives toward which the President wishes to progress in this session, but there is uncertainty as to the probable time-table.

5. A farm tenancy program started at this session, not to expend $50,000,000 this year, but about $10,000,000, so that a permanent federal program to remedy this grave problem may get under way.

6. Federal economy so that the 1938 budget will have a "layman's balance" with income and outgo equalling, to be attained not by a mandatory 10 per cent cut advocated in Congress, at least until the President's present power to economize is exhausted.

7. Extension for no more than two years of the present manufacturer's excise and nuisance taxes.

How Program Analyzes

Of this program, most of the items from number two to number seven are projects for which there exists group support in Congress. Each item is attractive to some locality or interest. In some sense, they may be described as the bait that goes on the hook of the Supreme Court plan. They are objectives to which the Democratic majority is pledged. The only major exceptions are the fiscal planks—numbers six and seven. There is strong pressure in Congress to enact some kind of a mandatory horizontal cut, because economy seems to be popular in the country.

The President offers to take all the responsibility for economy on his own shoulders. Normally, Congress would much prefer to place the burden of economy elsewhere, but the tables are now turned, and it seems to be a contest over which side shall get the credit for economizing.

From the President's viewpoint, the issue is broader. He and his advisers feel that a horizontal cut will be too rigid, inflicting damaging and inefficient hardships on some departments, and that the only wise economy would be for the Executive to adjust the savings between all the different spending agencies. To

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Auto Union Asks Closed Shop At General Motors

Labor developments in brief:

Detroit, Mich.: Two important Committee for Industrial Organization announcements disclosed that the United Automobile Workers' Union will seek sole bargaining rights for General Motors employees, and that an organization campaign among Ford workers starts next week.

Henry Ford countered by giving out advance copies of a company statement urging workers not to join the U. A. W. U., which will be distributed in printed form through Ford plants Monday.

New York: The threatened railway strike of 25,000 workers was averted by a settlement completed by a presidential mediation board. Wages were raised, and a union jurisdictional dispute is to be arbitrated by the American Federation of Labor.

Pittsburgh: The C. I. O. steel workers' organizing committee called a council of victory and war, to celebrate the Jones & Laughlin settlement yesterday and to plan strikes to bring other independent steel producers into bargaining agreements.

St. Louis, Mo.: Five A. F. of L. unions struck in seven hotels to enforce demand for closed shop.

Los Angeles, Calif.: Under order from William Green, A. F. of L. president, the Los Angeles Central Labor Council expelled C. I. O. affiliates with approximately 10,000 members. Mr. Green said, "We can no longer tolerate their membership."

Ford moves to block unionization; public opposition to sit-downs grows. Page 4.

Arms Race—and What Next? Peace Education of Masses Vital to Anti-War Campaign

After Rearmament—What?

Last of Six Articles

By Erwin D. Canham

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

"What can I do about it?"

That ought to be the practical, as well as the deeply patriotic, question asked by every thoughtful person after reading the series of articles on "After Rearmament—What?" published this week by The Christian Science Monitor. Good citizenship, not only in a single sovereign nation, but in the commonwealth of world civilization and in the basic brotherhood of man, imperatively demands that the question be asked and answered.

Already the problems involved have been wisely explored by experienced writers. Four outstanding British authorities, Mr. Wickham Steed, the Earl of Lytton, Prof. C. K. Webster, and Sir Norman Angell, have reviewed comprehensively the causes of the present arms race, and the ways-out that must be found by an anxious world. Mr. J. C. Harsch has sketched the concrete details of the arms problem itself.

What Can U. S. Do?

Remains the problem of reducing these basic discussions to terms of everyday meaning for sincere and practical men and women, with particular reference—because this article is written in Washington—to the contribution that can be made in the United States toward solution of the world's problems.

The first thing that men and women can do, of course, is to straighten out and vitalize their own thinking on world problems. Readers of the Monitor have ample equipment for this task. It is essential to see clearly that war must not and cannot be fastened upon the world by hysterical human thinking, by tragic human muddles. Mankind is able to rise above that. Hopeful notes, even on the human plane, have been struck by several of the realistic writers in this series.

It is important to realize that the basic problem is not a matter of jockeying between the chancelleries. It is a matter of human thinking.

Misleading Distinction

Writers frequently attempt to draw a line of distinction between the governments or governors and the peoples. It is a misleading distinction. Individual human beings generally tend to follow sound instincts, it is true, but "peoples" usually find themselves in the grip of the same implacable forces that sway their rulers. Thus, it is not the whim of this dictator or that which produces aggression and war, but the false human thinking into which whole nations are swept.

So the problem comes back to the individual. And, reverting to the original question: "What can I do about it?" the first answer is: "Clear up my own thinking."

In what direction must this clearing-up take place? Having got a good grip on the eternal verities about man and nations, how can these truths be applied to concrete world problems?

First—and this is where the United States comes in—it must be realized that the threat of war today is not limited to people who dwell in Europe or Asia. Isolation does not exist. Heads cannot be thrust ostrich-wise into the sand. "Neutrality" as expressed in arms, credit, or commodity embargoes is not a sure defense against war involvement.

Self-Education Needed

The initial problem for Americans, in considering "After Rearmament—What?" is to embark upon a program of self-education, driving home to public opinion the primal fact that it is in the immediate and imperative self-interest of the United States to help prevent the oubreak of war.

Almost every American would agree that his country should stay out of war. But altogether too many Americans still believe that it would be possible to stay out of war, once a world conflagration broke out. To them, it is only necessary to turn our national back upon Europe, and hope for the best. They are the people who prevent whole-hearted American co-operation in various European efforts to keep the peace.

"What business is it of ours?" they chant monotonously. The answer was speedily forthcoming in 1917-18, when irresistible forces swept the nation into war. It is too naïve to suppose that the same forces will not be powerful if a war crisis comes again. Therefore, the first and strongest preventive is to follow all

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Radio Flies and Lands Plane

INDIANAPOLIS, Inc., May 15 (AP)—Curious aviation experts and "land-lubbing" newsmen learned first hand today an airplane can be brought to safe landing in any weather by radio.

The occasion was the first formal American demonstration of the Lorenz system of instrument and radio landing. The Lorenz method has been used widely in Europe for several years and was brought to the municipal airport here for research and experimentation.

Walter Braznell, American Airlines chief pilot, showed how a pilot—under "the hood," or surrounded by shades—can fly his ship off the airport, circle far away and make an actual landing without seeing the ground—and without a scratch to any customer.

Fowler Barker, secretary of the Air Transport Association of America, said Congress had indicated a willingness to appropriate approximately $9,000,000 for a further extension of the Lorenz system. He pointed out the results of the Indianapolis tests would be made available to each airline in the United States.

The Lorenz system, one of four now in the process of U. S. experimentation, includes two units—one installed at the airport and the other in the airplane.

The airport equipment provides an ultrashortwave radio field about 20 miles around the airport. When the pilot enters this radio field he finds an ultrashortwave guide path which leads directly to the airport. This guide path is horizontally narrow so that the pilot, by keeping his airplane in the guide path, knows he will come in directly over a designated part of the field.

There are two radio markers in the guide path—one about two miles from the landing field, which gives the pilot his distance from the airport, and the other at the edge of the airport, which notifies him of the time to land. The pilot gets the signals visibly and audibly.

Frank C. Page, vice-president of the International Telephone & Telegraph Company, the firm which brought the Lorenz system to this country, said the method was different than other systems in that it would bring airplanes to the ground by instruments. Other systems, he said, would bring the airplane only to the field.

Merrill and Lambie Take Coronation Letter to President

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—Dick Merrill and Jack Lambie, trans-Atlantic fliers, arrived here by plane shortly before noon today and went to the White House to deliver a coronation letter to President Roosevelt.

NEWARK, N. J., May 15 (AP)—Dick Merrill and Jack Lambie, first fliers ever to complete a round trip airplane crossing of the North Atlantic without mishap, set their twin-motored monoplane down at Floyd Bennett Field late yesterday after 24 hours of flying through rain and fog.

Several thousand rain-drenched spectators, excited by reports that the veteran transport pilots were unable to find an opening in the low-hanging clouds, saw the big plane appear suddenly out of the mist at 3:32 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

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Drive on Crime Women's Job

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 15—New Jersey club women were back in their communities today with a rousing summons to make crime prevention "women's business."

The assertion that no civic group of women had done its duty until it had gone to the police and found out just what dark spots there were in town, featured the closing session of the convention of the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs here yesterday, when Magistrate Anna M. Kross of New York City demanded that women take a hand in combating crime, challenging the men "in this or any other community to point to a place where they have done a good job by themselves."

"Be ashamed to live in a community where the police say, 'Don't let your children go over there.' Don't forget that, with the auto, children go everywhere.

"What's the difference between the adolescent and the delinquent adolescent? One has been caught, one has not. When a Harvard boy goes on a hazing expedition and breaks windows, it is a prank, when Johnny-from-across-the-tracks sets out hungry and steals a roll it is petty larceny.

"The dark spots in town have got to be cleaned up, and it can't be done sentimentally. We have let the men lull us into feeling superior, too good to know of the sordid things of life. I challenge them in this or in any other community to point to a place where they have done a good job by themselves. They never will so long as they take this absurd attitude that crime is a job that we women are too delicate, too tender, too fine to handle."

Another drive which the club women of the state are furthering today is the fight against the pending bill to legalize horse-racing and pari mutuel betting in New Jersey.

15 Great-Grandmas, 35 Grandmothers Get School Certificates

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 15—Fifteen great-grandmothers and 35 grandmothers, all foreign-born, hold certificates from the Board of Education here showing that they have passed satisfactorily the board's examination in English. The certificates were bestowed on them at the annual exercises for the day classes in English and citizenship held in connection with the New York public school system at Carnegie Hall May 13. One man and one woman received diplomas.

Seventy-five foreign students were in the class, and they received their certificates proudly.

What New York City was doing to educate in citizenship its foreign-born was described by Miss Sarah Elkus, director of the day classes in English and citizenship for the Board of Education. She presided at the exercises.

"This work was introduced by me about 20 years ago, because I realized that the foreign-born mother was the last member of the family to be considered worthy of an education," she said. "From a small class, the work has grown until there are at present 10,000 pupils in these classes, 9500 of whom are women."

The exercises were attended by many high city officials, among whom were Henry C. Turner, president of the Board of Education, and Raymond V. Ingersoll, borough president of Brooklyn.

Extermination of 'Old Man Fix' Demanded for Highway Safety

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 15—"Fixing" traffic violation tickets should not be passed over as a minor and pardonable slip from honesty but should be blamed as a serious cause of the nation's highway accidents, two municipal court judges told the Midwest Safety Conference here this week.

"No Dillinger, no Karpis should be held up as Public Enemy No. 1," said Harry H. Porter, chief justice of the Municipal Court of Evanston. "The actual Public Enemy No. 1 is Old Man Fix. It is only a step from granting judicial favors to traffic law offenders to doing the same for thieves, gangsters and murderers. It is plain hypocrisy to dodge this fact."

Chicago's widely known traffic judge, John Gutknecht, supported his colleague whole-heartedly on this point.

"Until you eliminate the 'fix,'" said Judge Gutknecht, "there is no stopping this highway massacre." The Chicago judge urged strongly the adoption of standard drivers' license laws, but he pointed out that the licensing system was a tool, not a panacea. So long as some offenders are excused from fines or other punishment for politcal reasons, effective law enforcement cannot be expected, he declared.

Can Be Stopped

Both Chicago and Evanston are proving that ticket fixing can be stopped, the speakers agreed. Judge Gutknecht said that the practice was so condoned here up to 1934 that 90 per cent of the tickets handed to traffic violators were nullified by the courts as favors to politicians.

Today there is no "fixing" in the traffic court here, Judge Gutknecht maintained. "It was only because I had sense enough to get the people behind me by broadcasting court hearings," he said, "that I was able to refuse all pleas to 'fix' and get by with it."

The mass of the people are not traffic violators and they do not want to see favors doled out to any minority, Judge Gutknecht explained. The majority want their courts to give everybody a square deal. By letting every person who owns a radio listen to the actual proceedings of the court, as has been done here, it was possible to get strong public support for the new program, he added. The Chicago Bar Association, Judge Gutknecht said, questions the use of radio publicity in this connection, but he defends it on the ground that no other method has been devised for ending the fixing evil.

Public support for judges who refuse to let traffic offenders go free is essential, this court officer declared, because, he said, in no sphere is pressure for favor greater. Judge Porter also emphasized this point. No judge, said the Evanston justice, likes to fix tickets; he does it only because he believes the practice strengthens him politically.

"But a judge should realize," said Judge Porter, "that the mass of voters doesn't come into court, and that they do not want to see favors handed out to the few."

Moreover, if all favor seekers are treated alike, with an absolute refusal to fix tickets, then no politician feels he is being given less attention than some other, and all are satisfied, Judge Porter added.

While Evanston, as was pointed out at the conference, is a comparatively small city and an outstanding one for its police safety program, still ticket fixing was a serious problem there not many years ago, said Judge Porter. The fact which should be encouraging to other cities, he said, is that it was possible to change.

Tests for intoxication, to make it simpler for police and courts to fix the blame for accidents due to drinking, were considered at the conference and a new one was explained by Dr. R. N. Harger, professor of biochemistry at Indiana University. The aim of tests like Dr. Harger's is to eliminate the element of personal judgment and prejudice which often acts in favor of the alleged drinking driver, it is said.

No attempt was made here to say what percentage of highway accidents are due to liquor, but George W. Fleming, executive secretary of the Keep-Chicago-Safe Committee, said he thought one estimate of 60 per cent might not be far wrong, since it was held that about 60 per cent of the people drink alcoholic liquor.

Young Republicans In New York Parley Seek Liberal Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 15—Strong disagreement with old-line Republican policy and determination to figure importantly in charting the future course of the party appeared uppermost on the agenda of the New York State Association of Young Republican Clubs assembled for its annual two-day convention at the Onondaga Hotel here.

The younger groups in the party are under strong pressure to take a stand for a more "liberal" policy and the platform they are deliberating would support ratification of the federal child labor amendment, recognize collective bargaining for workers in New York factories and reduce the tax load in "reaffirmation of human rights, social and industrial justice, an equal share and opportunity for labor, the farmer and the business man."

High on the list of resolutions before the body is one "condemning" President Roosevelt's move to reorganize the federal judiciary on the ground that it meant the President could amend the Constitution "by juridical interpretation" and so mark a "first step along the highway of communism."

Of chief concern to the young Republicans here, however, is a more constructive party program in state fiscal affairs and a stronger intra-party organization, with considerable criticism of State Chairman William S. Murray for alleged failure to improve Republican stature in legislative matters.

Opening the convention, Robert N. Palmer of Dunkirk, as keynoter, saw the organization as "a crucible wherein the conflicting assertions of the adherents of conservatism on the one hand and radicalism on the other may be reconciled and blended into a close-knit, sound and constructive program."

"To formulate such a program, I believe we must steer a middle course between reactionism and ultra-conservatism on one side and radicalism and socialism on the other," he said.

California Mines Indexed

An index of all California mines, with their histories where available, is being made with the aid of a federal relief grant.

CONDUCTED TOURS TO
California and National Parks
July 4-18, Aug. 1-15 $253 and up
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Send for free copy of book describing long and short summer vacations.
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A few dollars a month—just like rent—will pay for one of this Bank's low cost mortgages.
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English Sea Trade Held Independent Of Mediterranean

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 15—England is looking away from the Mediterranean to a sea route to the East by way of the Cape of Good Hope, according to an article in Pacific Affairs, quarterly publication of the Institute of Pacific Relations, out today. The survey by the British is with a view to the possibility of the closing of the Mediterranean area by a hostile European power, in which event the Empire would require new naval bases that would guarantee the security of the Cape route and protect British traffic flowing from the South Atlantic, according to Capt. H. Th. de Booy, retired Dutch naval officer, who is the author of the article.

"Italy's colonial expansion is not only a matter of great apprehension for England, but for South Africa as well," Captain de Booy writes. At the same time he deprecates the belief that the closing of the Mediterranean would be a vital blow to Great Britain.

"The total length of trade routes that have to be safeguarded by the British Navy is about 85,000 nautical miles," he writes. "It goes without saying that even the most enthusiastic rearmament could not maintain a navy large enough to assure simultaneous and complete security to the Empire in the Atlantic, the North Sea, the Pacific, the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean.

"Of the 50,000 tons of food and 110,000 tons of merchandise which are imported into England every day, 20 per cent of the wheat and flour, 50 per cent of the meat, 30 per cent of the wool and nearly all of the tin ore come by way of the South Atlantic. For all this trade approaching England, the nearest British port is Gibraltar. However, both the near and the outer approaches to Gibraltar appear threatened by the course of Italy's and Germany's colonial aspirations, should the former gain control of the Balearic Islands, or the latter of the Canaries.

"In this event, the next nearest haven for British shipping would be Freetown, the harbor of Sierra Leone. Convoy of all ships approaching the British Isles from the South Atlantic would have to be formed there. . . .

"It is unquestionable that the safeguarding of the route through the Mediterranean has been a growing factor in all the planning of the British Admiralty since Italy's intentions became clear. Furthermore, the Spanish civil war has added to the possibility of further direct or indirect expansion of the power of Italy in the Mediterranean.

"Traffic through the Mediterranean carries normally about 20 per cent of Great Britain's total imports, of which 9 per cent comes from east of Suez. To lead the sea route around the Cape would certainly be a serious inconvenience, but to state that the closing of the Mediterranean would be a deadly blow to Great Britain is an exaggeration."

Court Rules Town Need Not Take Aid

PHILADELPHIA, May 15 (AP)—Federal Judge George E. Welsh declared that forcing residents of East Lampeter township, Lancaster County, to accept a public works grant and school if they did not want them would be an "invasion of their fundamental rights." He took under advisement yesterday a suit of Amish, Mennonite and other residents against the township school board to prevent the construction of a consolidated school. They charged that the board used improper methods in obtaining a $56,000 grant for the project.

Judge Welsh said he would rule on the question of his jurisdiction, challenged by the board, before making a decision. "A question as fundamental as the Constitution itself is at stake here," he said. "We must decide whether to superimpose upon these good people something that is unwanted and contradictory to their religion and beliefs."

Jonathan Zook, an Amish resident of the township, told the judge the consolidated school would disrupt the tranquillity of the life of the Amish people.

"We prefer the one-room schools because we want our children to grow up as farmers," he said. "We train them to follow our footsteps. Contact with other children in a consolidated school would cause them to get a desire to leave the farms." He contended that educational facilities in the small schools were adequate and that the children were happy.

New German Ambassador to U. S.

Wide World

Mrs. Hans H. Dieckhoff **Dr. Hans H. Dieckhoff**
The New German Ambassador and His Wife on Their Arrival in New York on the Europa

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—Dr. Hans H. Dieckhoff, former German Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, arrived in Washington yesterday to succeed Dr. Hans Luther as Ambassador to the United States.

After a conference with his successor, Dr. Luther left on an extended motor tour which will end at San Francisco on June 18, when he sails for a leisurely trip home by way of Asia.

Yells! Snarls! Smirks! Smiles! Gavel Falls! House Adjourns!

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 15—A hurry call was put into the White House yesterday.

"The house has gone wild, better come back quick!", said the message.

"Who is speaking?"

"This is Pat Boland of Pennsylvania, the Democratic whip."

Speaker William B. Bankhead (D) of Alabama and Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, majority floor leader, jumped into automobiles from their conference with the President, and raced back to the Capitol.

Tumultuous scenes had broken out in the lower house. After seven hours of continuous debate members were putting on a riotous protest against a threatened all-night session which temporary leaders were considering in the effort to pass the $115,871,264 interior bill.

Dozen of members were on the floor, speaking at once or shouting motions to adjourn.

In marched Messrs. Bankhead and Rayburn. Mr. Bankhead gave a staccato rap with the gavel. Mr. Rayburn took the floor. Faces cleared. Members who had been snarling motions from the floor suddenly sank into their seats.

A minute before the unhappy Mr. Boland had told the House he had been talking with the Speaker at the White House. "I'd like to see the House not adjourn until he gets here!" he expostulated. The Speaker arrived in time.

Broad smiles played on the Bankhead and Rayburn features.

"It appears," said the latter, "that we are not in as good humor as we usually are. I wonder if it would not be satisfactory to adjourn to Monday and meet at 11?"

There was a chorus of happy approval.

The House adjourned.

Walked 20 Miles to Hear Bible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 15—The story of a Korean grandmother who walked 20 miles to hear readings from the Bible illustrates the tremendous growth of the demand for the Scriptures in Korea, according to the Rev. George Shannon McCune, who has returned here after more than a quarter of a century as a translater, educator and missionary administrator to that country for the American Bible Society.

Speaking at the 121st annual meeting held by the society May 13, Dr. McCune reported there were today 30 organized Bible institutes in Korea.

"About 50 years ago, the first large shipment of Scriptures arrived in Korea when the National Bible Society of Scotland sent 2000 copies. Forty years ago, there were 147 Christians in the country. Today there are approximately 500,000."

Distribution of Bibles throughout the world by the society showed an increase over 1935 of more than half a million copies, acording to the annual report the total figure was 7,783,018 for 1936. Growth in the demand was reported from Mexico, Rio de Janeiro and China.

During the first part of 1936, the society distributed nearly 11,000 Bibles and Bible portions in the flooded areas of the United tates and in sections where there had been destruction by tornado. Of this number, about 3000 were entire Bibles, the report says.

"The young men in Civilian Conservation Corps camps received through their chaplains nearly 47,000 Scripture volumes, more than 42,000 of which were New Testaments," the report says. "While the society's general policy is to ask recipients to make at least part payment for Scriptures, here is one of a number of the instances where the society's service was entirely free. The value of last year's donations to the Civilian Conservation Corps camps was $2278. Since the organization of the camps several years ago, the society has spent almost $40,000 in providing with Scriptures the promising young Americans attending them. The chaplains and many of the men themselves have been very expressive in their appreciation."

The following were re-elected to the board of managers: Winthrop M. Tuttle, Orrin R. Judd, Ellwood M. Rabenold, Edward S. Malmer, J. R. Van Brunt, Ward Melville, Dr. Edward H. Hume, Fred Herrigel and C. E. Leavers.

Eckener Inspects Dirigible Wreck; Joins U. S. Inquiry

LAKEHURST, N. J., May 15 (AP)—Dr. Hugo Eckener, Zeppelin designer, inspected yesterday all that remained of the dirigible Hindenburg, then he and his colleagues of a German investigating committee joined the American inquiry already under way to search for the cause of the disaster.

His face expressionless, the chief of the German Zeppelin Company strode through the wet sand of the landing field around the wreckage with his colleagues, devoting much attention to the stern where first appeared the flames of destruction a week ago last night.

It was a silent inspection Dr. Eckener and his German companions made, and if they found any clues to the cause of the disaster they did not disclose them when they returned to the hangar.

"As long as the inquiry is pending," Dr. Eckener stated, "it is impossible for me to give you any statement or any ideas regarding the cause of the disaster."

He then announced the six-man German investigating committee which he heads would join the Department of Commerce inquiry board in the capacity "of advisers and observers."

At Dr. Eckener's request questions and answers dealing with the fire, lurch of the ship and other details of her final moments were repeated as minor witnesses from the surviving crew gave their testimony. It previously had been announced that such witnesses would be given precedence so they might start back to their families in Germany on the Europa tonight.

Crew witnesses furnished more snap-shot pictures of scenes on board the dirigible in the brief 32 seconds on her fiery, explosive destruction. None offered tangible leads as to why it happened.

Hindenburg Fatality

LAKEWOOD, N. J., May 15 (AP)—The passing of Otto C. Ernst, Hamburg, Germany, cotton broker who was injured in the destruction of the airship Hindenburg, brought the number of disaster fatalities to 36 today.

Einstein's Daughter Wins Student Art Show Honor

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP)—A stone sculpture of a child's head by Margut Einstein, daughter of Albert Einstein, the German physicist, won an "honorable mention" from a five-man jury in an exhibition by Columbia University art classes.

More than 150 art objects were shown. Marble sculptures by Franz H. Rubitschung of Manhattan, and oil paintings by Abbie Smith of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., were selected as best.

Elders Are Urged To Help Youth By Being Good Guides

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill., May 15—Make American youth the greatest concern of our national life, and give them patterns and models of good living rather than criticism, Dean Maria Leonard, of the University of Illinois, advised members of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs which held its three-day convention here recently.

"Make American youth safe from exploitation of tobacco, drugs, and brewers' commercial profit," urged Dean Leonard. Her plea was for new patterns in living which can be passed on to the youth of our country, new patterns of "social sensitiveness" which, she said, must be engraved in the hearts of people before they can be brought about in true education for living.

"We, the builders of youth, plead to the American people for not only their interest but action to make America safe for our growing boys and girls, a plea to the American public not only to stabilize but to improve the great social forces functioning in our nation such as the home, the school, the church and the movies.

"America has been finely scientific in everything but that which counts most in life today, the science of society, which brings with it a sensitiveness of human needs. This is our first and most important 'new pattern' needed in American life today.

Need for Character

"There is more need for men of science to be men of character than ever before in our history. As a guardian and builder of youth, I make a plea to arouse public opinion through parents, teachers, business men, the press, the radio, the moving pictures with a new pattern of living, a new vision, a new education to save our youth from crime and war for life and happiness."

Turning to the question of crime among young folks, Judge Francis Vonachen of Peoria declared that if we had helped "yesterday's children," we would not have so many grown criminals today in jails and penitentiaries. Since the majority of the inmates in our penal institutions were delinquent or behavior problems when children, the judge maintained that our big task today is with the youth of our country.

"There has been an energetic campaign to reduce crime in this country," he continued, "and I think some results have been accomplished. Two years ago the peak age of the criminal was 19 years, last year it was 21, and today it is 22 years, but America with all of its resources must continue strenuously its fight against crime, and every community at all times must conscientiously assist in the prevention of juvenile delinquency."

He described the manner in which Peoria, the metropolis of Illinois outside of Chicago, is taking care of its problem of crime among young folks.

A Chance for Every Child

People of Peoria have come to realize, he said, that society owes to every child a decent home and a chance. The citizens, through their social agencies and civic organizations, are co-operating with the juvenile court to bring this about, he said.

"We of the juvenile Court realize that the success of our work is dependent upon the wholehearted co-operation of the citizens of the community," continued the judge. "The court tries to keep its neglected and under-privileged children in their own home if possible, and, if the homes are at fault, to seriously endeavor to reconstruct and re-establish them rather than promiscuously send our boys and girls to foster homes or institutions.

"A Mother's Pension Act now assists 226 mothers with 485 children in Peoria County as a result of the conviction that it is better to keep children in their own home where they have the affection and care of a responsible mother," explained the judge.

Need of WPA Urged At Mayors' Parley

LOS ANGELES, May 15 (AP)—Taxation, unemployment, federal relief appropriations, the dole, slum clearance and a federal low cost housing plan were discussed by the western regional meeting of the United States Conference of Mayors today.

Approximately 70 chief executives of cities ranging in size from a few thousand inhabitants to New York's 7,000,000 are in attendance. Mayor Fiorello LaGuradia of New York, national president, and Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston, national trustee, are attending the meeting.

Paul V. Betters of Washington, D. C., executive director of the conference, forecast the western city officials would support the legislative stand of eastern mayors a month ago in Philadelphia. He emphasized the necessity for passage of the bill to appropriate $1,500,000,000 for the Federal Works Progress Administration during the coming fiscal year.

"Unless the federal relief program continues, the burden on industrial cities will lead to financial chaos," said Mr. Betters. "We must have continuance of projects with high labor and low material expenditures, such as park, playground and minor street repair work."

Percy L. Gassaway

COLGATE, Okla., May 15 (AP)—Percy L. Gassaway, Oklahoma's former "cowboy Congressman," whose passing was announced today, affected cowboy hat, high boots, and western mannerisms and became widely known in Washington. He was defeated for re-election last November by Lyle Boren of Seminole.

Mr. Gassaway was a leader in Democratic politics in southeastern Oklahoma and was a former district judge.

Better Save for Thanksgiving

CHICAGO, May 15 (AP)—Perhaps it is a bit early to talk about it, but poultrymen predicted today Thanksgiving turkey would cost more this year, and chickens and eggs, too.

Farmers have decided to raise fewer turkeys and chickens this year. Prices of feed, they asserted, were too high as a result of the 1936 drought to make it profitable to raise meat fowl and produce eggs to sell at current prices.

Hatcheries, source of baby chicks since farmers gave up cajoling the old-time settin' hen to remain on the nest for three weeks, were the first to learn of the farmer's intention.

Hatchery proprietors loaded their incubators. Baby chicks arrived by the thousands but orders from farmers were strangely missing. Hatcherymen were in a quandary with surplus stocks on hand and more chicks peeping through the shells every day.

The curtailed production and prices were cut drastically, as much as half and down to $2.50 to $3 for 100 cockerels. High quality chicks, ordinarily priced at $15 a hundred, dropped to $7.50 and $8. Still farmers hesitated. Saving a few cents on the original price would not compensate for high-priced feed, they said.

Reese V. Hicks, secretary of the International Baby Chick Association, Kansas City, told about the plight of baby chicks that didn't find a home this spring.

There was a reduction of about 25 per cent in the demand for chicks, he said. The result, he said, would be an increase of 5 to 7 cents a pound in the price of meat fowl next winter.

He was even more pessimistic about the turkey outlook, estimating a reduction of from 30 to 40 per cent in the number of birds. A year ago, he pointed out, turkey eggs for hatching brought between 20 and 30 cents each. This spring they were as low as 10 cents.

"All over the country," Mr. Hicks said, "the picture is about the same. Farmers don't want to raise chickens because feed is too high and egg prices are too low."

And in this year of reduced demand, hatcherymen reported higher hatching percentages, greater, some said, than they had ever had before.

Tower re-Views

by Clearway

(Continued From Page 1)

with Great Britain to start the world upward out of the accelerating whirlpool of arms competition.

In America, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University told the Pan American Society that the preservation of democratic institutions depends upon the republics of North and South America, England, France, Scandinavia, and Czechoslovakia.

* * *

Russia meanwhile drastically reorganized the Soviet Army, to bring it more closely under control of the ruling Communist Party.

Japan's navy appealed for national support, saying Japan faced a situation like that preceding the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5. Japan also considered a five-year plan of economic self-sufficiency, while 600,000 tons of scrap iron went into arms and munitions.

Germany opened the Düsseldorf fair to show results of her four-year plan of economic self-sufficiency; she slowed her arms race in order to release raw materials for export goods; she formed a whaling company to relieve the Reich's need for fats.

"After Rearmament, What?" Concluding article in series, with summary of conclusions, Page 1.

* * *

Bids for Amity

In two hemispheres, nations recently estranged from other nations by imperialistic adventures made indirect bids this week for renewed amity.

Japanese publicists expressed the view that Japan has need of friends among nations; that her welfare is linked with that of other nations.

Italy, after starting the week on a note of hostility toward Britain, omitted such acrimony from Foreign Minister Ciano's review of Italy's international position, given Wednesday before the Chamber of Deputies.

* * *

Neutrality in Action

While war in Spain and reinvigorated peace drives pulled in opposite directions during the week, the United States saw its neutrality policy tested.

Some sparks flew when Senator Nye charged that neutrality as well as the Monroe Doctrine are menaced by widespread espionage and efforts to get arms, which he charged are conducted by agents of the Spanish rebels. The capture of the Mar Cantabrico two months ago by rebel warships in the Bay of Biscay, after it had cleared New York and passed by way of Vera Cruz, Mex., with arms for the loyalists, was laid to this spying.

Latin American states meanwhile indicated a tendency to approve the United States neutrality act.

* * *

Fisherman Returns

President Roosevelt came back to Washington from fishing in the Gulf of Mexico, to dangle hooks and thrust landing nets in the lethargic waters where the legislative program has wallowed aimlessly, waiting for settlement of the Supreme Court issue. Action is now looked for.

Economy made some headway.

The CCC was extended for two years.

The week saw a swift strike in steel, with as swift a settlement.

* * *

Crime Prevention

At New York, Special Prosecutor Thomas E. Dewey and Mayor LaGuardia moved for consolidation of all forces working to prevent crime. The Boys' Clubs of America heard former President Hoover propose a $15,000,000 fund to help 3,000,000 boys in the slums. Bankers, slum landlords and slum mothers meanwhile favored governmental aid to clear slums, admittedly a breeding place for crime.

Harrisburg, capital of Pennsylvania, established a criminal-prevention division.

Michigan reported many groups working on crime prevention in light of the maxim that "criminals are made, not born."

* * *

Aviation Flies On

On May 10, 1912, Glenn Martin made the first over-water flight, in a homemade biplane, from the California mainland to Catalina Island. Last Monday he repeated—in a four-motored clipper ship.

The same day, Dick Merrill and Jack Lambie landed at Croydon Airdrome, England, from New York. With coronation pictures, they were back in New York Friday afternoon. It was Merrill's second round-trip.

The Hindenburg inquiry at Lakehurst, N. J., discounted theories about how the ship caught fire, but reached no conclusions. Dr. Hugo Eckener arrived from Germany and began the German investigation.

There was much discussion, but no action, on making helium available to Germany at a lower price, or in barter with the United States.

* * *

Egypt; Liberty Bell

At Montreux, Switz., Egypt this week was freed by international action of the capitulations system, originally started in 1536. After a transition period of 12 years, Egypt will control all her own courts. She wins immediate control over taxes on foreigners.

At Philadelphia, the nationwide observance of the United States Constitution's first 150 years began with ringing of the Liberty Bell.

* * *

Is It a Whimsey?

Pay and an eight-hour day for wives was urged by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. It certainly would spread employment a long way.

* * *

Cows in the News

If you live in Canada, give all cows their legal eight feet of highway. The judge says so.

An Argentine poet and peace lover, finding the public indifferent, "adopted" a cow which he takes onto the speaking platform. Now he has audiences.

Polish Arts and Crafts Exhibited in Motorship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBOKEN, N. J., May 15—A floating exhibit of Polish arts and crafts in the motorship Batory, of the Gdynia America Line, closed here yesterday after a three-day showing under the sponsorship of the Polish Ambassador, Jerzy Potocki, Countess Potocka, and a group of prominent persons headed by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler.

The collection, which was confined to peasants' handwork, was assembled by Mrs. Josef Beck, wife of the Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs and president of the Committee for Promulgating Art Abroad. It will remain in the Batory, to be taken back to Poland on the next eastbound voyage.

Included in the show were brilliantly colored weaves, embroideries, costumes, Easter eggs, chests, rugs, dolls, toys, decorative paper cut-outs, household utensils and Christmas-tree decorations.

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Rain in Philadelphia Repeats Setting for Constitution Fete

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 15—Thunder rolled over Philadelphia 150 years ago yesterday, after 55 men converged on the city coming down from New England and up from the South over roads mired and deeply rutted by spring rains—to hammer out a basic constitution, with which to weld the 13 American states into unity.

Torrential rains descended this year, too, as impressive ceremonies recalled their meeting. But the flashes of photographers' bulbs beside the Liberty Bell and inside the quietly beautiful buildings of Independence Square, together with microphones carrying addresses given by Mayor S. Davis Wilson and others to the far corners of the continent, added a note of modernity to the occasion.

The enthusiasm for the principles on which the Constitution is based was shown by the number of people who crowded into Independence Square, under a forest of umbrellas, as Mayor Wilson opened the sesquicentennial Constitution celebration at 2:15 with a single stroke on the Liberty Bell—using a gavel made of wood from old Valley Forge trees, which was brought to Independence Hall by relays of Boy Scouts.

Bell Struck 13 Times

After speeches by several state and city officials the Mayor took the gavel in hand again and struck the bell 13 times—once for each of the original 13 states.

The RCA-Victor Glee Club then sang "Hail Coumbia," and various events in the different buildings of the Independence Hall group—as well as in public school auditoriums throughout the city—began.

Among them were the re-enactment of a session of the Constitutional Convention, the presentation to Mayor Wilson by the women's committee, of flags of the 13 original states, and the signing by the Mayor of the Constitution register—which was then laid open to receive signatures of all who wished to pledge again their allegiance to the Constitution. This register will later be bound and presented to the Library of Congress.

At the reception for the State Federation of Women's Clubs in Independence Hall at the end of the afternoon, delegates from each county in the Commonwealth brought small quantities of "good earth" which was added to other packages sent in from every state in the Union and from Alaska. Mixed together all these samples of soil were taken out later to be poured around a new tree—which because of the rain had been planted earlier.

Small bottles of water from the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and from Great Salt Lake, a Mississippi bayou, the Great Lakes and the Gulf were added to the pools surrounding the tree in the course of the planting ceremony.

High Court Invited

While greeting the federation delegates in Independence Hall, Mayor Wilson announced that he hoped in September the Supreme Court might sit once, as part of the commemoration, on the bench occupied for years by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. He believed it would accommodate nine judges, he added with a smile, but he doubted the feasibility of squeezing in 15.

Continued downpours of rain did not prevent several thousand spectators from assembling in the spacious balconies of Convention Hall in the evening for the first of two evening performances of a Constitution festival in which more than 1500 persons participated.

After musical numbers by a choir of several hundred banked on the stage, and an orchestra of more than 100 high school musicians, spotlights converged in a pool of brilliant light in the center of the great expanse of shining floor. Here several of the tense meetings of the Constitutional Convention were re-enacted, to an impressive background of rich but barely distinguishable organ music.

Following this came a series of dances, using the whole large floor. Beginning with an unusual Indian ceremonial "Sun Dance," the series followed the march of history through a colonial minuet to a Civil War period quadrille and cake walk. Finally came characteristic national dances of the different immigrant groups.

Parachute Jumping in Reverse

Photos by International

The Start — **Going Up** — **Up!**

This Young Russian in Leningrad Is Training for "Bailing-Out." Underneath the Grilled Platform on Which He Is Standing Is a Powerful Motor-Driven Fan Which Generates a Strong Current of Air and Fills the Parachute. The Middle Picture Shows the Take-Off, and at the Right the Flier Is in Position for His Descent When His Weight Overcomes the Air Pressure

Madrid Defenders Report Revolt In Area Rebels Hold

MADRID, May 15 (AP)—Heavy fire was exchanged last night by two sections of the insurgents besieged in University City, according to Gen. Jose Miaja, commander of the defense of Madrid, who said it appeared there was a revolt within the insurgent ranks.

One part of the 3000 insurgents cut off for weeks in the Madrid suburbs apparently had decided to surrender, said General Miaja. These were in the Santa Cristina hospital.

Other insurgents, determined to hold out in spite of hunger and shortage of munitions, appeared to have learned of this. From the clinic hospital, General Miaja reported, they opened fire on Santa Cristina at 5 p. m., using rifles, machine guns and even mortars in an exchange that steadily grew more intense.

Throughout the day government troops maintained their cordon around the beleaguered University City garrison, turning back attempts to get supplies to them.

Within Madrid police pushed a campaign to break up spy rings.

Forty miles to the south at Toledo, government artillery continued to shell bridges and railway stations to the east and west of the city and an insurgent division concentrated north of the Tagus River.

The drive by Madrid police to break up spy rings was believed to be based on a recent raid at the Peruvian Consulate. Police reported a secret wireless set seized there.

Twenty persons were arrested in an alleged spy ring at Almeria, on the southern coast of Spain.

Rebel Advance Reported On Height Near Bilbao; Basques Bar Mediation

BAYONNE, Franco-Spanish Frontier, May 15 (AP)—The insurgent cruiser Almirante Cervera, bolstering the land forces of Gen. Emilio Mola, shelled the slopes of Mt. Sollube today as Basque defense troops attempted to block the way to Mungia, seven miles northeast of Bilbao.

The insurgents charged the Government lines, but apparently were unable to dislodge the Basque militiamen.

Reports indicated that the insurgents had been forced to withdraw with considerable losses.

General Mola's legions, however, captured another strategic height, Mt. Tollu, 2½ miles north of Mungia, and began encircling Mt. Jata.

Possession of the latter would give the insurgents an opportunity to dominate the small towns along the Nervion River estuary, Bilbao's outlet to the sea.

Along the front stretching from Durango, southeast of Bilbao, to the Biscayan coast on a northwestern line, the insurgents strengthened their positions in preparation for a new offensive designed to carry them to Bilbao's inner defenses.

State Scramble for Plants Said to Be Becoming a Racket

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 14—In the new scramble for business, while manufacturers compete with each other for the customer's dollar, states are getting into the game and are outbidding each other for the factories themselves, and cities within the same states are competing for each other's plants.

Particularly in the South, where industries are wanted to balance an economy held too one-sidedly agricultural, states are angling for industries by offering inducements in the form of tax exemption. During the last year, Louisiana and Mississippi got into the contest for more and bigger smokestacks by enacting legislation extending the period of tax exemption for new industrial plants, and Wyoming put in her bid for beet-sugar factories by promising them a tax-free period to get started.

This swells the lists of state competitors offering tax inducements to 14, reports the National Association of Assessing Officers here. States providing or permitting tax exemptions to some or all new industries are: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont and Virginia. Other states, including New York, Massachusetts and Delaware, exempt most industrial machinery.

Louisiana Shows the Way

That a state can get factories by going out for them is indicated by the recent experience of Louisiana, which last November voted an amendment to the State Constitution permitting the Governor to enter into contracts with owners of new or expanding industries exempting them from taxation for a period of 10 years. In less than five months from the time the vote was taken, the Governor reported contracts with 10 companies for 15 plants costing $10,500,000. Most of these plants manufactured or processed materials found in the locality, such as oil and cotton by-products. Others made tin containers, roofing and chlorine.

While the immediate advantages to Louisiana may well repay the State for its loss of 10 years of revenue from these factories, in the long run the tax exemption movement is likely to prove unsound, some authorities predict. Already a tendency is seen for states which are losing factories to higher bidders to offer similar inducements, said Albert F. Noonan, technical director for the National Association of Assessing Officers.

If tax exemption offers are matched all around, this would mean that no State would be better off than it was before it started making special terms to attract factories, and the public purse would be just that much leaner as a result of the competitive bidding, pointed out Mr. Noonan. He thinks the end to this form of competition will come when the public awakens to the fact that taxpayers must bear cost of exemptions.

Thinks It Needs More Study

Mr. Noonan grants that there may be cases where such expenditure is justified on social, economic, and political grounds, but he thinks much more study should be given to the matter of subsidizing factories than has been given it.

Although the movement seems to be on the upgrade now, there appear signs of a coming reaction to it, said Mr. Noonan. He cited a recent resolution of the Virginia Chamber of Commerce, putting that organization on record as opposed to any subsidies for new industries.

He noted also a report of a large insurance company which made a survey among corporations to find out why they locate where they do. This survey showed, he said, that low taxation was only a minor factor. It did not appear among the first 10 reasons. A study like this, he said, should serve to convince citizens that tax exemption offers alone do not attract important industries permanently unless other conditions in the State are right for them, and that states may be paying more dearly than necessary for their new plants.

Inter-city and inter-state competition are open to many abuses, say those who have studied its practical operations. As it is carried on between cities, such competition often opens the way for racketeering promoters, asserts Peter T. Swanish, chief statistician of the Illinois Department of Labor. Mr. Swanish has made an extensive study of what he calls "the menace of the mendicant manufacturer."

Collect From Both Sides

Racketeers, he declares, exact tribute from manufacturers and cities alike. From the manufacturer they get a promise of a certain fee if they can get desired terms from another city; from the city they collect a fee for getting them the factory. Neither, of course, knows that when the deal is completed he is paying a racketeer who is collecting at both ends.

The immediate result of the promoter's activity is a big headline in a local newspaper saying, "Smalltown gets new industry," and all appears rosy in Smalltown for the moment. More jobs for workers are promised, more business for local merchants, more work for local contractors, railroad offices and so on. But in some cases that Mr. Swanish has studied, the glowing promises were not fulfilled and the city never got its money's worth.

There was a typical case of a Wisconsin town that lured a sizeable factory away from Madison. To get the concern, the town hauled its machinery free, paid other moving expenses, gave the firm $25,000 to remodel the plant it was to occupy, and handed it one year's free rent. It also interceded to get cheaper utility rates for the newcomer than prevailed in the locality.

Then the town settled back to enjoy its new industry, but its peace was soon broken. The company, having had a good taste of subsidy, wanted more.

It demanded that the city help it to increase its production to a new level by raising $60,000 for expansion. This was too much for the town and it said no. So the plant folded up and moved out.

Politics Plays in Playgrounds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 15—City politics had taken its seat even in the land of sand piles and swings here today, but no one minded a great deal, since the children had playgrounds back again.

Thus ended the battle over the padlocking of 142 of these metropolitan oases that set the New York City police department to picking locks and turning play directors last Wednesday. It was precipitated when Park Commissioner Robert Moses, incensed both at Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia for cutting his park budget and failing to act on his demand for a civil service corps to direct child recreation, and at Lieut. Col. Brehon H. Somervell, New York City Federal Works Progress Administrator, for decimating the park's relief brigade in this category.

Today, by unanimous action of the Board of Estimate, over which an organization Democrat is presiding in the absence of Mayor LaGuardia in California, Mr. Moses has a $75,000 item for directors' salaries. This is enough for 800 employees up to June 15, when a $668,062 issue of special revenue bonds is to be floated to fund this pay roll until the end of the year.

The appropriation was voted unanimously after the anti-Fusion element in the board had registered its benevolence in the situation. The estimate chamber rang with denunciation of the LaGuardia attitude, placing full blame on him for the impasse and giving the local democracy full credit for breaking it down "with recognition that maintenance of parks and playgrounds is an obligation of the city taxpayers."

Mr. Moses, a Republican, precipitated these reverberations by testifying before the board that while the Mayor had known the playground crisis impended when he left for the Los Angeles meeting of the United States Conference of Mayors early this week, he had "somehow persisted in the belief it would work out somehow."

Acting Mayor William F. Brunner, who was sheriff of Queens county before he succeeded to the Fusion vacancy in the aldermanic presidency last fall, moved board colleagues at once to step into the playground breach.

The action superseded attempts by the Mayor to handle the situation by long-distance telephone and the mails, with Mr. LaGuardia contending there was no need for the city to make an immediate appropriation of funds.

Women Oppose Court Plan

CORONADO, Calif., May 15 (AP)—Delegates to the California Federation of Women's Clubs convention here adopted a resolution opposing change in the organization of the United States Supreme Court "except by regular amendment of the Constitution."

New Yorkers Toast King

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP)—Descendants of the American patriots who 161 years ago revolted against one English king, George III, acclaimed in a spirit of friendliness the accession of George VI.

"When the American colonies fought and won their war of independence they did not foreswear their English heritage," the Rt. Rev. James Dewolf Perry of Rhode Island, presiding Bishop of the Episcopal church, told 1000 or more New York society leaders and members of the British colony here at an elaborate Coronation banquet May 12.

Bishop Perry's son, the Rev. James Dewolf Perry Jr., of Norfolk, Va., was the only American clergyman who assisted in the ceremonies at Westminster.

At historic Trinity Church in the center of the city's financial district yesterday, prayers were said for King George and Queen Elizabeth. The form of the service was the same as that prescribed for the Church of England on Coronation Day. A similar service was held June 22, 1911, for King George V.

In the throng that packed Trinity Church to its doors was Sir Gerald Campbell, British Consul-General, who was also England's representative at the coronation banquet.

That dinner, sponsored by the English-Speaking Union and followed by a coronation ball in the Seventh Regiment Armory, was the largest of several parties. Toasts were proposed to King George and to President Roosevelt.

Snowden's Career Devoted to Peace And Free Trade

LONDON, May 15 (AP)—Philip Snowden, First Viscount of Ickornshaw, who passed on today, was a former Chancellor of the Exchequer and a guiding hand in the British Labor movement.

The Viscount, who overcame invalidism to rise from obscurity in the West Riding of Yorkshire, twice held the purse strings of the British Empire, in the postwar cabinets of 1924 and 1929.

He was raised to the peerage in 1931 in recognition of his help in forming the National Government in 1931 with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald as Prime Minister.

Lord Snowden later split with Mr. MacDonald over repeal of the land tax and was one of his former colleague's severest critics.

Resigned From Cabinet

When a storm broke over the Ottawa tariffs bill in 1932 Viscount Snowden remained an uncompromising free trader and sent his resignation to Mr. MacDonald.

"My loyalty to you and the National Government has been strained to the breaking point," he declared, charging that Conservatives had been permitted to break the unity of the National Ministry by forcing their own policy.

Before he entered actively into British politics, Lord Snowden was a newspaper writer. He wrote extensively throughout his life on Socialist views of wages, labor and finance.

He was twice chairman of the Independent Labor Party, from 1903 to 1906 and from 1917 to 1920.

Stresses Futility of War

Deeply pacific, Lord Snowden spoke against not only war as an institution, but against the 1914-18 conflict. He declared that battles settled nothing and least of all the problems of the working classes.

A decade later the press of all tinges of political opinion in England was hailing him as a bulwark of British interest when, at The Hague debt conference, he fought off every attempt to reduce Great Britain's share of the German reparations payments below the 22 per cent awarded her at the Spa conference six years earlier.

And at the peak of his career he faced the allied nations at The Hague and exacted England's full share of the Young plan payments from Germany.

For four years 1918-1922, Lord Snowden was absent from Parliament. He devoted that time to mastering economics and began advocating direct taxes on land, as well as on capital. This step had been considered by both conservatives and liberal leaders but none had the courage to advocate it openly.

Offered Sound Budget

In 1922 he stood for the House at Colne Valley and won. The new Parliament contained 140 laborites and the party became official opposition for the first time, the liberal representation being reduced to 117 seats.

Then in 1924 the conservative Cabinet resigned and King George summoned Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to form the first laborite cabinet. Lord Snowden's post as Chancellor of the Exchequer disturbed the equanimity of British financial and business leaders and they awaited with anxiety his first budget and the expected socialistic tax reforms.

They were immensely relieved when he brought in a program marked by simplicity and sound economics.

He was married in 1905 to Ethel Annokin, now Viscountess Snowden, who shared actively in her husband's career.

Unicameral System Lauded

LINCOLN, Neb., May 15 (AP)—Forty-three Nebraska lawmakers surveyed four and a half months work today and agreed the nation's only one-house Legislature is here to stay.

The Assembly wound up all the tasks of the first unicameral session today, and made ready to quit "sine die" as soon as the routine was completed.

"We'll never go back to the old two-house system," John N. Norton, former Congressman and chairman of the Assembly's rules committee, asserted. Speaker Charles J. Warner, who served a dozen terms in the bicameral system, agreed. "It's working too good to change."

Most members doubted, however, if the one-house system would spread to other states rapidly.

Savings Cited

"If it does," Mr. Warner said, "the proposal will have to come from the people by initiative as it did here. No Legislature is going to 'legislate itself out of existence.'"

One fact about the new system was incontrovertible. It is cheaper. The first unicameral session cost about $150,000, half of it for members' salaries. The last bicameral session cost approximately $203,000.

The one house enacted about 210 laws in a little less than 100 legislative days. The 1935 two-house Legislature enacted 192 laws in 110 legislative days.

The new Legislature got most criticism when it refused to ratify the proposed federal child labor amendment without a record vote. The protests finally impelled the Senators to put their votes on record.

Revisions Suggested

An informal poll failed to find a single member who wished to revert to the old system. Almost every one, however, had definite ideas for revising and improving the unicameral before its next session, two years hence.

Principal criticism was aimed at the non-partisan feature of the Assembly. All members are elected on a non-political ticket and critics contend lack of political ties left the Legislature without leadership.

Also debated was the size of the Assembly. Many members want the Legislature increased to 50 members, maximum under the Norris amendment. Others would cut it to 30, the minimum.

Maryland Divided On Office Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md. May 15—Maryland is divided today into two camps over a bill passed by the last special session of the Legislature authorizing construction of a million-dollar state office building in Annapolis, Md.

Most of the state's bureaus and departments are located in Baltimore, even though Annapolis is the legal capital and the place where the Legislature meets. If the state office is built in Annapolis, it will mean that some, perhaps many, of the thousands of employees residing in Baltimore will find it more convenient to move to Annapolis.

Baltimore, thus facing a possible loss of population, opposes the state office building proposal. Residents of northern and western Maryland, who find it more convenient to come here to transact state business, are taking a similar stand.

On the other hand, southern Maryland and some residents of the lower Eastern Shore counties favor the plan, as Annapolis is closer to them than Baltimore. Annapolis folk, particularly merchants and real estate interests, are in favor of the state office building plan as it stands.

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BERN, Marktgasse 50
SWITZERLAND

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Ford Starts Move to Block Union Organization of Plant

DETROIT, Mich., May 15 (AP)—The first apparent move of the Ford Motor Company to oppose unionization of its 150,0000 employees in the United States was revealed today.

An announcement that cards bearing Henry Ford's views on labor organizations and policies will be circulated among workers Monday same soon after the union indicated it would seek a closed shop in General Motors plants.

Conferences last night between union officials and the management of two strike-closed General Motors plants at Saginaw, Mich., provided for the men to return to work Monday, with negotiations of the disputes opening the same day.

Harry H. Bennett, Ford personnel director, made public the cards—labeled "Fordisms"—that will be circulated among employees.

"We have always made a better bargain for our men than an outsider could," they inform the workers. "We have never had to bargain against our men. And we don't expect to begin now."

The statement adds that "our men ought to consider whether it is necessary to pay some outsider every month for the privilege of working at Ford's." It describes the outcome of recent automotive strikes as being "merely that numbers of men put their necks into an iron collar."

"We're only trying to show who owns the collar," it continues.

"Figure it out for yourself. If you go into a union, they have got you and what have you got?"

The cards conclude with the statement that "a little group of those who control both capital and labor will sit down in New York and settle prices, dividends and wages."

Ford Campaign Mapped

The Ford company is the only major automobile producer with which the U. A. W. A. has no agreement. The union announced yesterday the formation of a steering committee to direct the campaign it will open formally next week to organize Ford employees.

Homer Martin, U. A. W. A. president, went to Saginaw to effect the truce in the strikes that closed the Chevrolet Grey Iron Foundry and the General Motors malleable iron division. The closures had left 7000 employees of the two plants idle.

Before leaving Detroit, he signified the union would seek to alter its agreement with General Motors so as to bar non-union labor from the corporation's plants. None of the agreements signed by the U. A. W. A. and automobile manufacturers so far provides for a closed shop.

Not Eager for Election

"I am not so hot about elections," Mr. Martin said when asked if the U. A. W. A. might apply for a National Labor Relations Board referendum in General Motors factories. "You don't get a closed shop in an election."

Then he added that "I don't think there is any chance of avoiding" a closed shop in the automobile industry.

Proposals to revise the General Motors-U. A. W. A. agreement may be made on or after June 11, but changes could not become effective before Aug. 11.

New Peak Output Of U. S. and Canadian Auto Plants Shown

DETROIT, May 15 (AP)—Cram's Reports, Inc., estimated yesterday that output of the automotive plants of the United States and Canada this week would reach 141,892 units, which compares with its revised estimate for last week of 140,188 cars and trucks.

For this week a year ago production was 117,156 units. In 1929 output for this week was 141,516 cars and trucks.

Ward's reports placed this week's output at 139,507, compared with 141,275 last week and 116,855 for this week a year ago. Ward's attributed this week's decline to labor difficulties.

Methodists Strike Blow at Gambling

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP)—The 89th annual session of the New York east conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church added May 13 to its resolutions on war, repeal, and government production of rum, condemnation of efforts of the New York Legislature to legalize gambling, and praise for License Commissioner Paul Moss' closing of New York's burlesque houses.

Approximately 500 delegates, half of them ministers from western Connecticut, Long Island, Manhattan, and the Bronx, voted on resolutions of the conference board of temperance, prohibition, and public morals as they were introduced by Dr. Norman W. Twiddy, pastor of the Hempstead, N. Y., church.

A report on the liquor problem contained statistics designed to show that the consumption of liquor has become increasingly immoderate since repeal.

Of the Government's production of rum in the Virgin Islands, the conference said "We do not believe the end justifies the means. We deplore all liquor selling, but particularly do we raise our voices in protest when the American Government urges the American people to drink rum to help balance the budget."

Realty Experts of Nation

© Fernand de Gueldie, Chicago

Charles S. Wanless Of Springfield, Ill., Vice-President for the Great Lakes Region

Paul E. Stark Of Madison, Wis., President

Joseph W. Catharine Of Brooklyn, N. Y., Vice-President for the Central Atlantic Region

Officers of the National Association of Real Estate Boards

U. S. Mortgage Bank Survey Urged at Real Estate Parley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 15—To meet the needs of small investors for long-term mortgages, the current Congress will be asked to authorize a national survey to determine the advantages of a federal mortgage bank, Edward A. MacDougall, chairman of the finance committee of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, announced as the association concluded its regional conference here today.

The association has received assurance that such a bill will receive the support of United States Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, Mr. MacDougall said. It would establish the survey under Federal Housing Administration auspices and fund it with an appropriation of from $50,000 to $100,000.

Such a mortgage bank, privately owned and government supervised, would stabilize the whole structure of mortgage financing, the association holds, and would be of particular import to the prospective homeowner of small means since it would eliminate the "long term" stumbling block in real estate transactions.

"A reorganization of long-term mortgage finance based upon real estate, which would . . . follow the organization of a nation-wide federal mortgage bank would, in the opinion of the national association be the very thing the situation needs to restore public confidence in this type of investment," Mr. MacDougal said. "It would once more bring to the mortgage market the enormous investing power of the masses of small investors, who, for the time being, have largely disappeared from the mortgage market, except in so far as their savings are being indirectly invested through the operation of life insurance companies, savings banks and building and loan associations."

The success such a plan might be was evidenced, he held, by the Federal Home Loan Bank system which markets securities at relatively low rates to the general public.

A high standard of integrity among appraisers is in increasing demand, E. I. Ostendorf of Cleveland, Ohio, president of the American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers, said in a talk this morning.

"The time is coming when only an expert of proven ability and integrity will be permitted to make real estate appraisals," he said. "This is because real estate is no longer simple. It has become highly complex because it is so closely related to the complex economic, social and civic affairs of the human race."

Robert W. McLaughlin of New York discussed the possibility of mass production of houses, declaring that "antiquated methods of putting together 30,000 pieces commonly used in building a five-room house can be revised and reorganized to be cut at least by nine-tenths and perhaps by 99 per cent."

Garment Workers Back C. I. O.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 15—The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union wants peace between the Committee for Industrial Organization and the American Federation of Labor, but insists that reconciliation must be premised on federation recognition of the John L. Lewis committee's policy that mass production industry requires mass-scale organization of workers. Meanwhile, the garment workers will continue full and aggressive support of the Lewis campaign for industrial unionization.

These recommendations, adopted by the twenty-third convention of the union last night, marked the high spot of the two weeks' session, which closed here today. The action brought an ovation, for it had been awaited not only by the 250,000 organized garment workers but by millions of outside trade unionists and sympathizers.

For Industrial Unionism

"Our union always has stood for industrial unionism," the resolution reads. "Our own history shows the wisdom and necessity for one union in an industry so there can be no conflict of jurisdiction, no confusions of counsel and no dissipation of energies.

"The Committee for Industrial Organization has demonstrated . . . not only that its organizational policy is fundamentaly sound but that it can bring results. Already it has brought 1,250,000 new members into the ranks of organized labor as a solid testimony to the need for a continuation of these organizational policies. These recruits were organized without in any way harming craft unions, for they came from hitherto unorganized industries.

"There can be no doubt that the executive council of the American Federation of Labor was from the first, and has continued to be, to a large degree responsible for the present division in the forces of labor.

Green Statement Cited

"William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, has publicly stated there is room in the federation for industrial and craft unions. The time has come to translate this declaration into reality. . . .

"Therefore this convention instructs the general executive board to continue its support and financial assistance to the efforts of the Committee for Industrial Organization. It further instructs the board to work in the direction of an honorable and realistic reconciliation in the ranks of labor for the ultimate attainment of a united labor movement."

David Dubinsky, president of the Garment Workers' Union, who opened the convention sponsoring this attitude, was re-elected unanimously to a third term.

LaGuardia Praised

The name and administration of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York also figured prominently in the closing business, as the convention enthusiastically put itself on record to mobilize New York city labor forces for his return to City Hall in the municipal election this fall. Holding it was improper for an international body to act formally on a local issue, delegates authorized Mr. Dubinsky to put the resolution before New York city workers at has discretion.

In the words of the convention, the LaGuardia mayoralty has furnished "a shining example of living up to civic duties and responsibility, with grafting banished and with the city's welfare the main goal."

Convention unanimity also underwrote resolutions opposing plans for federal or state regulation of trade unions and supporting the Gavagan anti-lynching bill now before Congress. The former proposal, which has United States Chamber of Commerce and National Association of Manufacturers endorsement, was denounced by the garment workers as a curb on labor's freedom.

Friendly Farmer Tames Wild Ducks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VALPARAISO, Ind.—Wild mallard ducks are now nesting on the Axel Nogard farm a few miles from here. Mr. Nogard and his family can almost stroke the ducks as they sit there on their eggs in the various nesting places.

"It is my reward for having fed them all winter," says the farmer who until he came to the farm was a Chicago dentist.

When the ducks first came they were wary indeed. In other seasons the ducks made their nests around the lake, but in hidden-away places. But this year they came right up to the Nogard home and made their nests in the shelter of the evergreens.

"I have counted 13 of these ducks on their nests," said Mr. Nogard as he led a visiting party around. The visitors were led to within three feet of the nests and still the ducks were not frightened. Nests were made of small sticks and roots and lined with feathers.

Because of the friendliness of the man for the birds, these birds no longer find it necessary to fly south in winter. They remain here eating the grain that Mr. Nogard throws out to them, and keeping warm in the shelter of the trees.

Paris to See Barn Dance By Philadelphia Ballet

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP)—The Philadelphia Grand Opera Ballet sailed yesterday for a European tour, on which it will show Paris and London an American barn dance and a "jazz ballet."

Mrs. Catherine Littlefield, premiere danseuse and director of the group, said it was the first completely American ballet group ever to go abroad, and that she had great hope for showing Europeans that America can develop great dancers. The ballet will open in Paris.

Hitch-Hiker Won't Ride Unless Car Has Radio

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—A hitch-hiker stopped Maj. Trammell Scott as he was driving out of Atlanta. Mr. Scott opened the door. The hitch-hiker looked in.

"Got a radio in there?" he asked.

"No," replied the Major.

"Go ahead," said the hitch-hiker. "I'll get another car."

Refusal to Salute Flag Ruled Cause for Action

ATLANTA, Ga., May 15 (AP)—The Georgia Supreme Court ruled May 13 school boards have the right to expel a pupil who "absolutely and continuously refuses to salute the United States flag." It made the ruling in upholding the Atlanta school board's expulsion of Dorothy Leoles, 12, for refusal to salute the flag.

The defense contended her family belonged to a religious group known as Jehovah's Witnesses and had instructed the girl to worship Almighty God alone.

C. I. O. Steel Men Map Strike Drive On Independents

PITTSBURGH, May 15 (AP)—John L. Lewis' Steel Workers Organizing Committee, after heralding a victory in the nation's first major steel strike in 18 years, summoned its leaders among workers of three big "independents" to a meeting in Pittsburgh today.

Some observers termed the meeting "a council of war" to outline strikes at the plants of producers independent of the United States Steel Corporation. Philip Murray, union chairman, said these walkouts were "inevitable," and announced a new union policy—the demand for sole collective bargaining rights in future negotiations with independents.

Steel producing units of the United States Steel Corporation last March signed agreements recognizing the union as agent for its members only. Since then more than 100 steel companies have signed similar contracts. Mr. Murray charged the big independents had entered what he termed an "unholy alliance" against signing contracts.

Leaders at Conference

The meeting today brought approximately 100 committeemen of the union from the plants of independent companies employing approximately 100,000 men. These are Republic Steel Corporation, employing approximately 52,000 workers; Youngstown Sheet & Tube with 25,000 and Crucible Steel Company of America, 18,000.

Some steel labor leaders were urging an immediate strike call, but the majority seemed to favor a delay until after the Jones & Laughlin election next Thursday. Mr. Murray, claiming 500,000 members for the union that started its drive little less than a year ago, predicted an overwhelming victory in that balloting.

Authority for Mr. Murray to issue a strike call at his discretion already has been voted by union men in the mills of Youngstown Sheet & Tube and Republic, and the union chieftain declared again these firms must sign.

Pittsburgh Steel Signs

Even shorter than the Jones and Laughlin strike was that at the Allenport and Monessen, Penna., plants of the Pittsburgh Steel Company, where a similar settlement was reached several hours after the Jones and Laughlin walkout ended. Pittsburgh Steel workers struck Thursday.

Together, 32,800 men returned to work—27,000 in the South Pittsburgh and Aliquippa, Penna., plants of Jones and Laughlin and 5800 at Pittsburgh Steel.

Erosion Control Plan Is Reported By New York CCC

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—The soil conservation service reported May 13 an erosion control program inaugurated by Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees in New York State, "if widely adopted," will cut down the crest of spring floods and keep them within controllable limits.

In a report to Robert Fechner, director of emergency conservation work, the conservation service asserted that "the clean cutting of woodlands, the decrease of adequate pasture cover and the cultivation of steep slopes has tended to aggravate the problems created by annual spring freshets" in upstate New York.

To combat the destructive forces of erosion, the conservation service said its agents had instructed farmers in the care of their woodlands and pastures and the "proper" planting of crops.

"The CCC has demonstrated to co-operators the proper methods of making their woodlots pay by fencing them to prevent grazing, removing dead and diseased trees, pruning and thinning and cutting out mature trees selectively." the report continued.

'Ideal House for 1938' Contest for Architects

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 15—A contest for "the ideal house for 1938," open to all registered architects in the United States, is announced in the May issue of House and Garden. The winner of Class I will receive the commission to design the house and the architect who wins the Class II award will receive a commission to design the House and Garden "House-for-Two."

Besides the two commissions the prizes will consist of a cash award of $1250 for the winner in Class I, $750 for the winner in Class II, a second prize of $250 in each of these two classes and 10 honorable mentions of $50 each.

Contestants are required to submit photographs and floor plans of houses built on their designs in the past three years. The contest will close on June 28.

'$1,000,000 Library' Is Gift of Farm Boy

WESTVILLE, N. Y., Hay 15 (AP)—A "million dollar" model library was dedicated yesterday as the gift of a native farm boy who made a fortune out of forests near here and across the line in Pennsylvania.

The David A. Howe Memorial Library was built from earnings of $1,500,000 that Williamsport, Penna., lumberman and capitalist left in trust at his passing 12 years ago. The principal will pass into the hands of the library board next Aug. 1.

Because of the large endowment, people of the town call it the "million dollar library." Actually the building cost nearly $500,000. The Georgian Colonial building, two years in construction, embodies nearly all the ideas of modern library designs. It includes an auditorium seating 350, rooms for club meetings, lounges, a museum display, gallery for art exhibits, a special reading room for children, with play facilities adjoining, and even two kitchenettes for the staff.

Public Opposition to Sit-Downs Grows

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, May 15—The sit-down strike will never be taken into public favor and attain legality, it is maintained here, because of such facts and incidents as the following:

Seizure of Property: The essence of the sit-down is the forcible occupation of factory, store, hotel, etc., against the will of the owner.

Racketeering: "The gangster and racketeer are given an opening in some sit-downs to come in and work their own plans," H. A. Pickert, Police Commissioner of Detroit, told the Monitor.

"If hoodlums put themselves into possession of a store by starting a fictitious sit-down, taking the keys from the managing head and turning everybody out, you have a new kind of racket."

The commissioner did not of course refer to bona fide union sit-downs, in pointing out this chance of the sit-down being used for other than the purposes of the labor movement.

Suspicion that racketeers had captured one of Detroit's large department stores, Frank and Seder, gave the sit-down its major set-back here.

In the confusion of such a coup, the complaint has often been heard here in business circles that nobody knows who is directing the sit-down or what labor organization is responsible. Spokesmen for the Newton Packing Company, for instance, said that for days they could not find out with whom they were supposed to deal.

Police Acted Promptly

At the Frank and Seder store the police evicted the sit-downers. Though taking his hands off the automobile sit-downs, Gov. Frank Murphy personally accompanied the police in the department store ouster. One of the sit-down leaders was found to have had a prison record which was published.

In official labor circles here it is said that the promoters of the sit-down were union men and not racketeers, and that while the earlier history of some of them had not been salubrious, they were in fact fully authorized business agents of the retail clerks' union.

The sit-down, it is explained in union sources, was undertaken when the majority of the store's employees were not organized, though it is said several departments were.

Apart from this case, the control of a scattering of labor organizations, here and there over the country, by racketeers or by communists does not build confidence in the extension of the sit-down strategy.

For profit or for propaganda these danger spots, deplored by regular union labor, might do their own seizing of property if the stay-in system became more popular.

Another type of irregularity developed in the sit-down in the Chevrolet No. 4 plant at Flint, Mich., during the General Motors strike. Union men who were not employed there were found to have jumped the fence to join the Chevrolet workers in their occupation of the factory.

Minority Action: In mass production a handful of workers at a bottle-neck can shut down a plant employing 10,000 men. Many of the sit-down strikes have been carried through by groups which did not represent a majority of the employees. A group agreed to sit-down and did so without consulting the rest. This happened in some of the biggest stay-in strikes.

Majority Rights: The right of a majority to say whether it will quit work or not has been overrun in a number of plants, as indicated by the foregoing.

Irresponsibility: The following episodes are reported by executives in the automobile industry here:

While the management was negotiating with a union committee at the Saginaw Chevrolet Company, a shop steward ran through the building, calling "Strike!" Nobody, not even the union committee, knew what the strike call was about. The steward pulled all the main switches and stopped production. In the confusion nobody argued with him, but 600 men rallied to his lead and held the plant, while 2100 men were thrown out of work for a day or so. International officers of the union had to go to Saginaw to persuade the strikers to return to work.

At another General Motors plant men sat down because they did not like an agreement made by their own committee in the adjustment of a grievance. The committee did not reverse itself, and finally argued the workers into acceptance. The next day the men who had sat down sat down again in order to press the company to pay them for the time they had lost in arguing with their own committee. The company did not pay.

In order to hurry up action on a 3-cent raise they wanted, three shop stewards in the Oldsmobile works led a group of 36 men in the axle department in a sit-down. The entire plant was forced to close, as likewise the Fisher Body plant adjoining, which supplies Oldsmobile and has no facilities for storage. The wage loss to workers the one night of the sit-down was estimated by critical union men at $35,000. The strike was repudiated by the union, and the stewards did not get their raise, but were disciplined.

Office buildings in which none of the strikers worked were seized by sit-downers in the Chrysler strike. The company could not get at its records to make wage payments due, and had to rent office space in a down-town office building far from the plant. Strikers went through correspondence files for letters of the management bearing on labor, and made some of the private correspondence public. The company dubbed the union's ransacking of its files "burglary."

Farm Sit-Downs: The possibility of a sit-down strike of migratory harvest workers just at harvest time has been recognized in California, where it has led to some apprehension. The technique of a strike is to hit when it means most. In industry, that means during the peak of production. The pressure then upon management is greatest to agree to demands. Similarly in agriculture, the logical hour for a strike would be at harvest when the product is ripe and must be brought in within a limited time.

Damage to farmers from a sit-down might be much greater than to a manufacturer, it has been pointed out in California. In farming, a year's income may be lost if the harvesting is ruined. The factory is more comfortably fixed. It may catch up on its losses by expanding production after a strike. Its losses are counted by the income of weeks or months, but rarely of a season or a year.

There is no exemption for the farm, it is said, except by new legislation specially protecting it from "criminal trespass," etc. Workers can sit down wherever engaged, unless the law forbids. The new strategy has nothing in itself that limits it to the factory.

Possible Damage: Danger of damage to property held by strikers is always a consideration of the employer, constituting what he may regard as an angle of the extra pressure on him. In a well-disciplined strike, this danger may prove inconsequential. The big sit-downs in the automobile industry went through without any great losses. The union took pride in its own policing of the plants during their occupation. Yet in a desperate and bitter conflict, management is apprehensive lest some extremist run wild in spite, and contrary to the policy of his own union, wreck some of the delicate and costly machines necessary for production.

Considerable damage to materials was found in some automobile plants after the sit-downs. In several of the largest factories using expensive leather for seat covers, all the leather was cut up by strikers in the making of billies for defense in case of eviction. Upholstery and wadding used for seat padding were utilized for bedding. Seats were taken out of new cars for the same object and smudged beyond repair.

For use as missiles at Flint, strikers resorted to door handles and door hinges intended for cars, and to the more expensive window wiper mechanisms. Various other improvisations of materials are reported.

During a sit-down at an airplane factory in California the strikers were reported here to have threatened to burn the plant rather than submit to arrest. Had the factory been destroyed, there would have been a tremendous public reaction against the sit-down. The menace of an irresponsible hothead doing something rash always exists where company guards have been barred by sit-downers.

Danger that a fire may break out during a sit-down, greatly damage a factory, and bring on public revulsion against the labor movement is also foreseen among trade unionists opposed to the stay-in.

Control of Stocks: Half a million pounds of meat were tied up by the sit-down strike in the Newton Packing Co. here. Strikers were living on the food supplies, mostly on bacon and eggs, which they had embargoed, it was reported by representatives of the company, for they had heard of no foodstuffs being imported into the plant during the extended strike. Company agents also said there was a possibility of some of the food spoiling.

The chance that narcotics might be gotten hold of by stay-in strikers during their occupancy of the Parke, Davis and Co. plant here brought the federal bureau of narcotics into the sit-down situation. After the strikers had resisted and been forcibly dislodged by the police, the company's store of narcotics was found undisturbed in a vault.

Dangerous Opportunities: A hospital sit-down strike in the Brooklyn Jewish Hospital led to the conviction of 16 strikers and their union president under a rarely used law making it a crime to endanger life or property by refusing to work.

Varied Purposes: Workers in a shoe manufacturing plant in New York City put on a 12-day sit-down to prevent the company from moving out of the city. Striking employees claimed the business sought to move to another state in order to break its union agreement. Justice Julius Miller of the Supreme Court ordered the strikers to evacuate the factory, which they did.

In rebuttal sponsors of the sit-down say that extravagances of the strategy in the auto workers' union are merely the "growing pains" of a new organization and method. When the union soundly establishes itself and trains its members in discipline, they insist, there will be no more eccentric or irresponsible sit-downs, for such will not be tolerated by union officials.

While there will probably prove to be a good deal in this, it is also conceded in the labor movement that officials may sometimes be pushed around by their members, and that the rank and file demand for a sit-down may at times force leaders into an acquiescence they do not endorse.

Herein appears another weakness of the sit-down. It is harder to control than the old-fashioned strike.

Complaint of minority action is countered by some supporters with the possibility that a majority vote might be required by legislation.

Restriction of this kind would largely bar the sit-down from the area where it has been most popular—the field of the unorganized. So far it has been most useful to unions when they are just starting and do not have a majority.

James M. Landis, new dean of Harvard law school, recently provoked widespread comment by a statement that the sit-down strike may become recognized by law, as a new concept of the worker's property right in his job arose. The sit-down wave has receded, temporarily, at least; and a Monitor expert on labor relations, who has reported the automobile sit-downs at first hand, takes the occasion for a study of the questions raised by Mr. Landis. This is the last of three articles.

United Press Poll To Select Agent

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 15—Management of the United Press Associations today has consented to a national poll of employees to pick a collective bargaining agent to represent them in negotiations with their employer. Action of the news gathering agency was made upon request of the American Newspaper Guild and followed a conference with Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board.

Hugh Baillie, general manager of the United Press, said after this meeting that the management proposed "an informal election for the purpose of deciding how many of our employees did want to be represented by the guild and how many did not."

Final decision on procedure will be made at a conference with Mrs. Herrick next Thursday.

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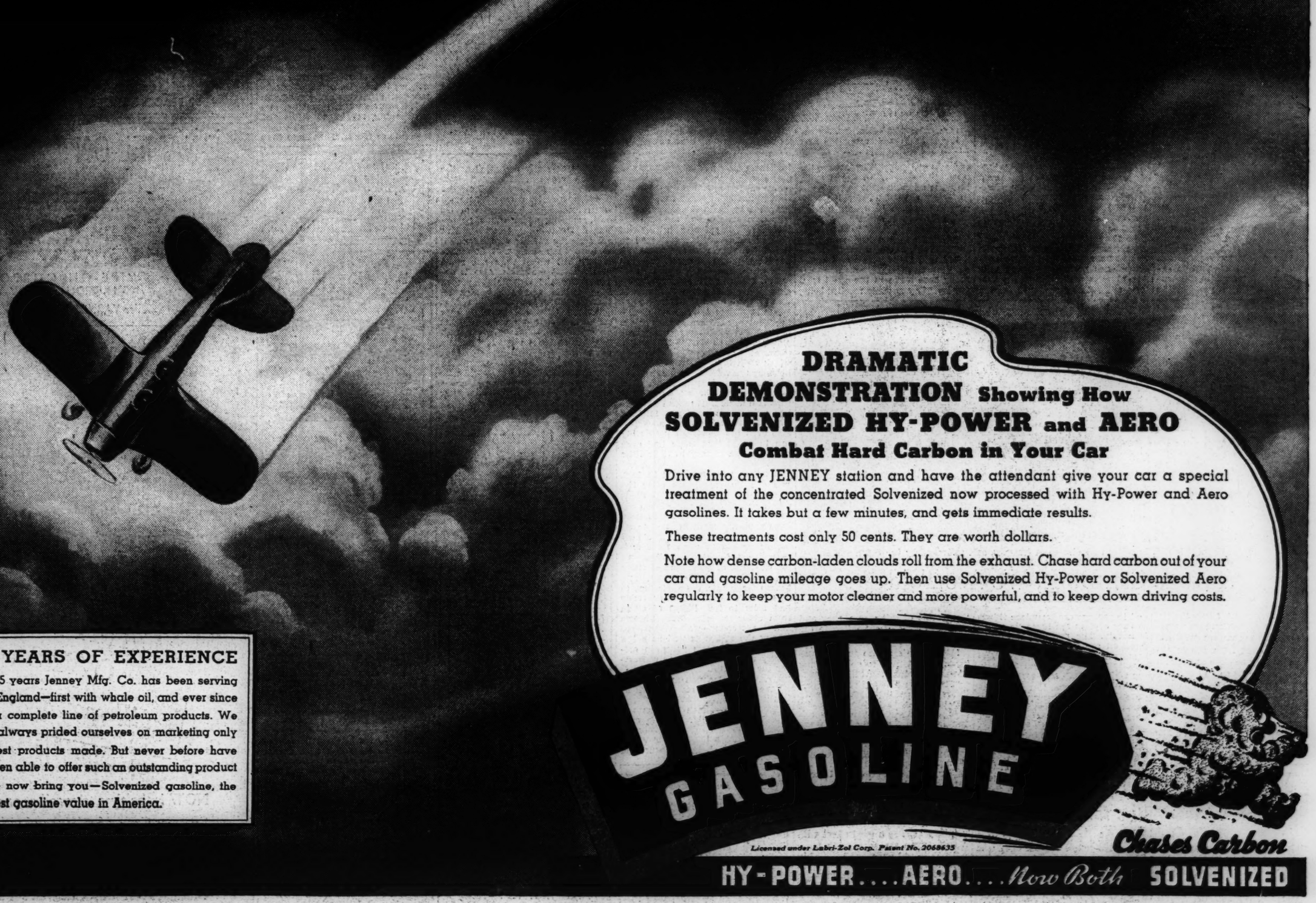

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Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts

The Joys of Pioneering

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To advance into new surroundings; to lead oneself and others into a new environment; to attempt things in new fields of endeavor—that is pioneering. This our ancestors certainly did. Could they speak today of their accomplishments they would call them opportunities and privileges, not hardships and trials. Furthermore, they would point out that pioneering is now as possible and as beneficial in these days of fear, anxiety and unrest as in their days. My own experience gives proof.

This experience began at a little camp that was pitched, supposedly for a short stay, on the side of Paxton hill overlooking the reservoirs north of Worcester. Upon this site my wife and I received the sort of inspiration which must have constantly enriched the daily lives of our ancestors. In the habit of ages, the sun lifted day over the jungle back of camp and pushed night behind the rocky wooded crest of the hill before us. Morning mists cast quivering shadows on the reflecting surface of the reservoir, then rose in halos above the birches, only to fade away in the golden glow of sunrise. Everything about us responded to the magic touch of the Creator.

All In One Day

Our own response was as thrilling as it was unexpected. Beyond our campsite, over where a corner of Scott's farm bore a thick growth of young birches and oaks—there we would build a house. No thought of impossibility intruded then nor later. With amazing rapidity the arrangements were made. That same afternoon found us launched upon the project. With ax and scythe, grubhook and hatchet, the clearing process began. Birches, oaks and cherry had enjoyed for years such freedom upon this half-acre, that not a square foot, uncovered by rock, was without its thriving family of trees. Wild grapevines had twined and intertwined among them in fantastic efforts to sun-color their fruit.

Many of the trees soon were in shape of becoming future fuel. Vines and bushes enlarged the brush pile where the sun prepared them for future bonfires. The space was rapidly cleared and a stone foundation squared and leveled. Upon this the large beams were spiked and the floor boards laid. A graduate carpenter would have shrieked to have seen so many nails, rusty from long interment, discovered by the screaming saw. All the material used was worse than second hand. It was the last offering of a decrepit junk yard where, by paying $50, beams, joists, boards, clapboards, frames and sashes were secured in quantity quite sufficient to build a house 20 by 15 by 8 feet.

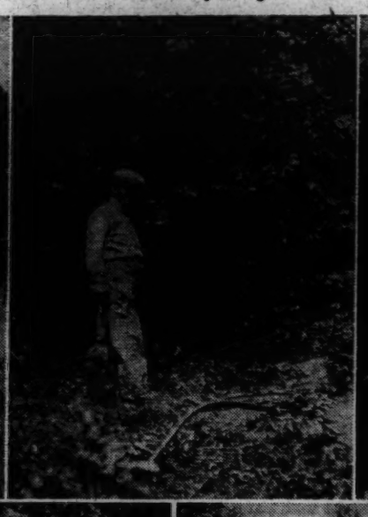
My innocent tools were gluttons for punishment, my ignorance was perfect protection and my hopes glowed happily as the floor neared completion and the frame took form. At his point of progress, two hands were not enough to insure the correction of plumb and level. My wife joined me in the new field of carpentry and her foresight and intuition saved many an error in calculation. As the house-sides were raised and the rafters fastened our muscles hardened and our minds relaxed. Arguments mild and laughter uproarious cemented past years of close companionship with a fresh mutual understanding.

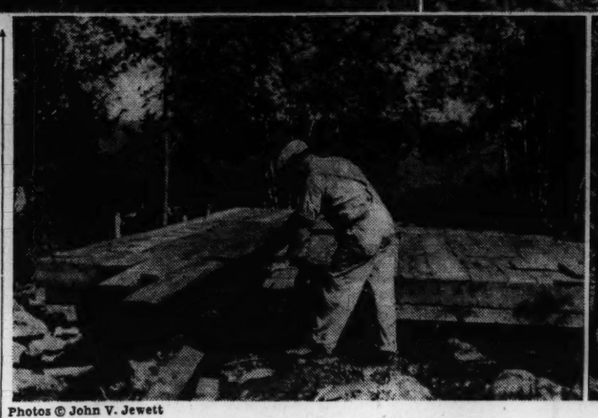
A Country Home—All Ours

Thus we pioneered to the position of happy owners—to every penny—of our first home in the country. There it stands, built upon a rock, where less than two months before the wildwood flourished. Yes, we are happy over it, happy not proud. We might have purchased a pretentious summer home, a modern residence. Then, probably, we would have felt proud. But our joy expands far beyond any pleasure which the pride of possession might produce. Our happiness could not be purchased. Money played a very small part in the good fortune.

Every plan we made, every hour we toiled, every hard task we conquered, every friendly contact we made, every hour of sound sleep which refreshed us, every new skill we acquired—in fact, every minute of our vacation experience, produced a happiness, a peaceful joy most difficult to describe. We cannot give it to you. We can only hope that this story will lead you to some such a taste of experience as was ours. Your hobby may hold it for you. Your equipment matters little, with high courage and a heart full of enthusiasm. The opportunity may be as unexpected as was our adventure, but wherever you find it, grasp it and pioneer. It pays.

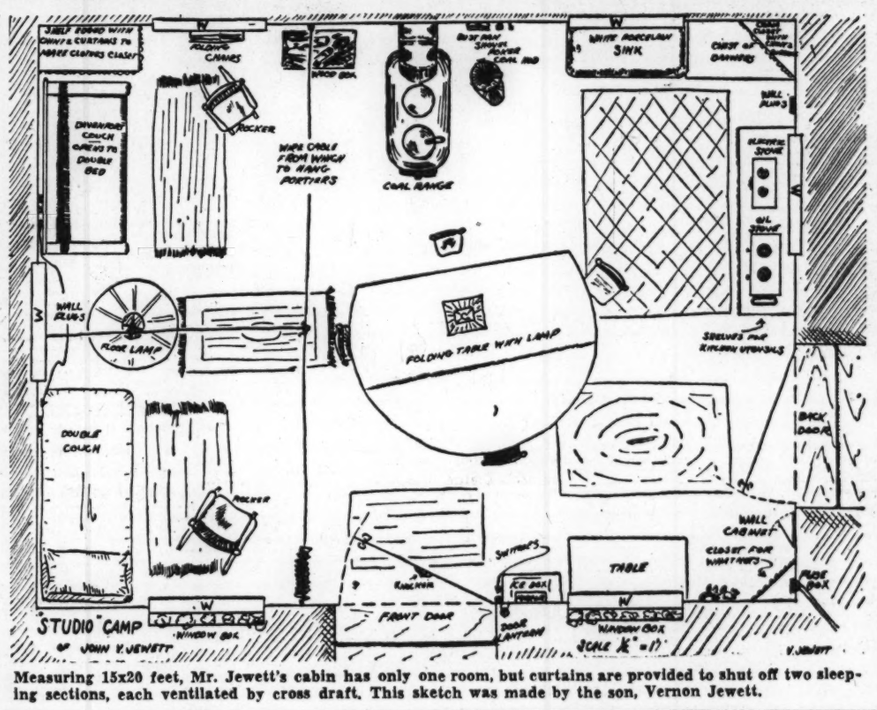
JOHN V. JEWETT





Photos © John V. Jewett

A touring motorist had permission one day to pitch his tent for a night on a hilltop in Paxton, a hill town adjoining Worcester, Mass. Delighted with the site, the next day he bought a cabin lot there from the farmer. Here his tour ended, but his summer holiday continued—as a builder.



Measuring 15x20 feet, Mr. Jewett's cabin has only one room, but curtains are provided to shut off two sleeping sections, each ventilated by cross draft. This sketch was made by the son, Vernon Jewett.

'Lowestoft,' a Famous Blunder

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Why and when was Chinese porcelain christened Lowestoft?

What is the difference between English and Chinese Lowestoft?

Did the English Lowestoft factory make china or merely decorate the products of others?

These were but a few of the many perplexing questions which attracted an unusually large attendance at the April meeting of the China Students' Club which was held in Worcester, April 27, at the home of Mrs. Frank J. Smith, Jr.

The speaker was Mrs. Mabel M. Swan, who a few years years ago went to Lowestoft, England to obtain authentic information concerning the origin and products of the small china factory which was in operation there from 1757 until 1802.

There was a 55% import on china in England at that time, and Lowestoft and Yarmouth were well known as smuggling centers.

This led to the supposition that the Chinese porcelain had been smuggled in undecorated, the painting applied at the Lowestoft factory, and in that way had acquired the name of Lowestoft by which it is so generally known today. But there is no evidence found to support that theory. In fact the term Lowestoft was never applied to Chinese porcelain until between 1860 and 1870. According to authorities at the Victoria and Albert Museum in London and also at the British Museum, the confusion arose when the English ceramist Chaffers went to Lowestoft in 1860 to get data for his book "Marks and Monograms of Pottery."

Several of the older residents found him an interested listener and elaborated at great length on their recollections, until they fully believed that many pieces of Chinese porcelain in their possession had actually been made in the small local factory. They not only recalled being told these tales by their fathers and grandfathers, but they had affidavits sworn out to that effect for Chaffers.

Remarkably "good copy" this proved to be, and newspaper notices, magazine articles and museum exhibits, stimulated the interest of London collectors. They flocked to the little village to purchase all available pieces. Interest was at high pitch, and much Chinese porcelain, made in far away Keng-techen and decorated in Canton was sold as Lowestoft china!

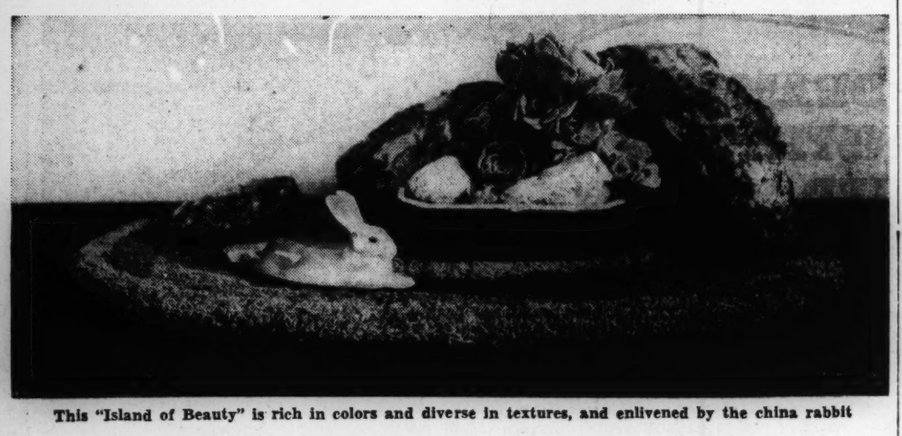
A short time later some doubting Thomas analyzed a piece of the Chinese porcelain, so recently proclaimed English Lowestoft, and a piece of the ware whose history could be traced positively to the Lowestoft factory. To everyone's consternation the Chinese porcelain proved to be true or hard paste porcelain while that made in Lowestoft was soft paste. Then followed disillusionment, to such a degree that even the Lowestoft people began to doubt that there had even been a china factory in their little town.

But they were reassured in 1902, just one hundred years after the factory closed, when a business which occupies the site of the old factory found it necessary to have some alteration made in the old part of the buildings. Underneath a floor completely hidden away for a century, lay indisputable evidence of the existence of some kind of china works. Old moulds, wasters, and broken fragments, did their best to reveal its history, but they really had little to tell. Pieces of china from other factories—Bow, Chelsea and Worcester—were scattered among the scraps as well as a few odd bits of Chinese porcelain evidently used as models for decorating the china.

Mr. W. R. Spelman says that of all the hundreds of pieces which he has examined he has never seen a Lowestoft specimen with an unglazed flange or lid. He also calls attention to the fact that English Lowestoft has a bluish color in the glaze, that the china is opaque, and never as carefully decorated as the Chinese porcelain.

After the Lowestoft factory closed, one of its decorators named Allen established a business of his own, painting china which he obtained from other factories. This accounts for various specimens said to have been bought at Lowestoft factory but which were not made of Lowestoft materials. Also it accounts for the Oriental teapot in the Victoria and Albert Museum marked "Allen, Lowestoft" in red.

English Lowestoft is very, very scarce and in that town commands an exorbitant price. It is not very noteworthy for its quality nor its decoration, and it is probable that without the misinformation supplied unintentionally to Chaffers, little would ever have been known about this product which furnished a most misleading name to Chinese porcelain.



This "Island of Beauty" is rich in colors and diverse in textures, and enlivened by the china rabbit

Anyone Can Do It, We Are Told

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

It is possible to compose delightful decorative groups from simple objects which may be close at hand, if one has taste to do so and boldness to follow one's impulses at artistic experiment.

This fact has been demonstrated by a decorator of this city, Miss Wana Derge, in whose classes she encourages ventures of this sort. She believes that it is natural for the average person to understand color and to arrange commonplace things so they express the harmony which is beauty. The possibilities in this direction are shown in the use of inexpensive, simple articles frequently introducing those found in the Chinese and Japanese stores of this city.

Calling these arrangements "Islands of Beauty," one group may consist of yellow daffodils in a neutral Oriental bowl, placed before a background of blue Chinese silk pinned to the wall. Strongly in contrast is the "Rabbit's Garden" pictured here, which is made up of very different materials. The base is a small crocheted table mat, in colors that range from blue through blue-green, yellow-green, and green-yellow to orange. Miniature gray rocks, streaked with green-blue, are the backing for Echeveria planted in a green-yellow Chinese bowl. The tiny rabbit of soft cream, gray and tan, adds a bit of animation to the group.

Miss Derge's advice to a housekeeper who wishes to do something of this sort runs after this manner:

"First, get rid of the many superfluous things with which we clutter our rooms. Arrange the remaining furniture to the best possible advantage, even if it is shabby and not what you would have chosen in the first place. Remember the value of space as space. Then gradually bring into your home lovely, if inexpensive things, that will draw attention to themselves.

"Get a bit of color in a silk scrap, a piece of pottery, a bright box, a fresh flower. If you have a painting by an Old Master, use that. If not, you may achieve a good effect with a well-chosen magazine picture.

"If you have no suitable things to start with, go hunting for them with a nickel, a quarter—or a gold piece. Buy that which gives joy. Employ the happiest color you can, arrange for the finest spacing. This will subordinate the faded rug and the chair you never liked. It will turn a hotel room into an oasis. It will give you and those about you a lift from the humdrum."

Home Owners' Aid in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto

The home improvement plan of the Canadian National Employment Commission is a nation-wide cooperative effort to enable the Canadian home owner to get financial assistance for the improvement of his home, thus promoting better housing, and stimulating employment and industry throughout the country. Its operations in Ontario will be directed by an advisory committee under the honorary chairmanship of Lieut.-Gov. H. A. Bruce, it has been announced.

Intensive efforts will be made by this committee, and by local committees which will be named in every community, to put the benefits of the scheme before home-owners throughout the province. These committees will include members of chambers of commerce, service clubs and trades and labor councils.

Under the home improvement plan, the Federal Government offers $50,000,000 to home-owners for improvement purposes. The maximum is $2000 to one owner, repayable monthly within three years at a discount rate of 3¼ per cent, with no other signature but his own and no guarantee other than his expressed ability to repay the loan within three years.

The money must be expended on improving the house. This excludes purchase of, or repairs to, portable articles; it includes painting, paperhanging, general repairs, addition of rooms or garage, plumbing, air-conditioning, repairs to walks and driveways, roofs, foundations, balconies or fences. That more than 80 per cent of the money will go to labor, was the opinion expressed by Ryland H. New, chairman of the advisory committee.

Recently, he explained, there were 2640 loans in Canada, 977 being in Ontario, totaling about $1,000,000. The average in Ontario was $360 and for all Canada was $376. He believed that much more than the original $50,000,000 would be spent in Canada, as home-owners who could afford to pay for such work themselves, would be prompted to activity by their neighbors who were renovating their homes with government help.

In the United States, where a similar house-improvement plan is in operation, he claimed that it was demonstrated that for every dollar borrowed from the Government three dollars were spent by others who had money available for repairs and renovation.

The Gray Green Room

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Santa Monica, Calif.

In two of the most successful rooms I know, the predominating tone is a soft gray green. Astonishing is the restful effect such a color scheme may have. It is especially good where you want to get away from the hurly-burly of the outside world, as in the living room of a town-house; still more so if this living room must serve for library as well as for general utility.

Walls of this neutral and receding hue make a capital foil for both books and pictures—and also for people. Women's dresses look particularly well against them, whether seen in daytime or by artificial light. What is more, on a cold evening such walls will enhance the cheer of the firelight.

No wonder that in Empire days there was a strong vogue for combining green draperies and upholsteries with mahogany furniture. This fashion was indeed founded on good theory, the reds of the wood complementing the greens of the fabrics and each heightening the effectiveness of the other. The old cornucopia sofa, for instance, with its rich green rep; the quaint parlor chairs with their seats of silk in stripes of varied greens and grays; and perhaps even the window curtains of a changeable taffeta that ran from green to gold; these are some familiar examples of the early 1800's.

Today, even though we either possess or prefer furniture of quite another sort and of different coloring we may find that a soft, unpatterned gray-green makes after all the very best of backgrounds.

E. M.

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"There Is More Noise Than Nuts!"

HOWEVER you interpret this old Spanish proverb, the Spanish seem to thrive on noise. The thunder of today's war falls on ears hardened to the cacophony of peaceable Spain; but to me the noise of peaceable Spain, which I was fortunate enough to have seen, was almost as shattering. The native pension where I stopped in the Alhambra, in Granada, buzzed like a bee-hive from morning till night.

According to an English couple who had been there six years previously, this establishment had remained unchanged except for the installation of a baby and a bathtub. The latter had been bought five months before my arrival, but the label, pasted on the inside, had not yet been disturbed. However, the view from my balcony compensated for any number of primitive faults. A plum tree showered its delicate petals over the patio, in the notches of the bamboo tree, into the copper bucket at the well, and into the spray which shot up from the fountain. Beyond the high garden wall, on a distant hill, the dazzling outlines of the *Generalife* rose from the cedars, even as the silver-tipped Sierra Nevadas rose from the clouds still further away.

WHEN OTHER FEATHERED species allowed me some sleep, the birds and roosters woke me at 4:30. At 7 a. m. I would hear the melodious, but exasperated voice of Miguel, eldest son of the family—a handsome, untidy fellow with sparkling black eyes and hair, who said: "Ye-e-es" to everything he did not understand. He would shout from the patio up to his brother, Pedro, to rise at once: the engine was again not pumping water. After vehement remarks had been exchanged between patio and third floor, Pedro would clatter down the tiled stairs, muttering. Violent arguments ensued and drifted up to my window, when the pump, upon being tested, remained stubborn.

By the time I sat down to breakfast in the sunny patio, at a table placed under a lovely pomegranate tree, whose petals fell into my plate, the heated conference between Miguel and Pedro would have degenerated into personal recriminations. But the noise these two made against this serene setting was nothing to the loud cackle emitted by the apple-cheeked old servant, when I asked for a *naranga*, thinking it meant orange. When she had returned with a safety pin, and the English couple explained what it was I wanted, her mirth was like a collision. She shuffled into the kitchen to share the joke with the cook, who was quite, quite mad, like something out of Alice. Incessant chatter poured from that kitchen all day long. If only I had understood Spanish, I would have got much first-hand and first-rate enlightenment about human nature.

BLENDED WITH THE chatter from the kitchen was that which issued from the ruins of the Moorish palaces close by, where workingmen were excavating and re-arranging old tiles into a landscape garden. And soon came the hawkers, with their wares loaded on submissive donkeys. The day's symphony really began when the hawkers yelled their wares and shouted: "Muy bueno! Muy bueno!" about everything they wanted to sell, whether it was beans, carrots, red peppers, olive oil, kumquats, coal, or pine cones. And these assurances of: "Very good!" seemed to inspire little Niña, the baby in the pension, to exercise her vocal chords. She spent the day howling, perhaps because she was passed from one lap to another like a box of chocolates. At any rate, when she cried, the sound was like that of a toy balloon being deflated, only much worse.

ALL DURING THE interminable lunch, Miguel and Pedro would entertain the guests by arguing about the engine supplying the water pressure. A siesta was out of the question, although urgently suggested what with the great heat and heavy meal. For, punctually at 3:30 p. m., the entire household gravitated towards the patio, with the morose and imperious Señora, queen of the bee-hive, taking her position as chairman.

I am afraid they enjoyed these afternoon sessions more than their guests did. Occasionally, other relations would arrive to swell the volume, making the occasion an undisputed social success. Defeated in my efforts to doze, I would creep to the balcony, and peep below. Ranged along the bench, sat three generations of this eloquent family, all screaming at one another in a lovable way. I would then flee in despair. When I had climbed back up the steep hill to the Alhambra again, after escaping into the town of Granada in a comatose state, I would find the bench empty of all except Miguel and Pedro, both hysterical of voice and purple of face, still arguing about the engine.

DINNER WAS USUALLY prolonged till bed-time. Now everyone knows that the Spaniard is something of an owl, as to sleep. The moment I had retired, the entire community burst into scund. The gypsies would arrive from their caves in the Albaicín, and their raucous song and laughter and guitar music would pierce my ears. The nightingale would tantalize me with his melody. The crazy church clock in Granada would begin striking, first with breathless speed and then slowing down to an *andante*, until I counted up to 32. Simultaneously, a little duet would start, performed by a pair of owls, which I nicknamed the Ping-pongs, because their "whoii" came like the drop of a celluloid ball—one close by, the other farther away.

BUT THE MOST overpowering of the nocturnal diversions in Spain was offered by our neighbor's livestock: a turkey gobbler, a rooster, and a peacock. Every time the gobbler gurgled, the peacock screamed, whereupon the wretched rooster would add his *cock-a-doodle-do*. Subjected to this antiphony, night after night, I gradually developed a compulsion to wait for the next cry. If the rooster was late in replying to the gobbler, or the peacock missed his cue, I did not dare fall asleep for sheer suspense and solicitude as to what had happened to the rooster or the peacock. Occasionally, the rooster's reply came prematurely, whereupon the pair, striking a fine discord, would leave me wondering which would utter the next sound, after such a disarrangement in the score. Exhaustion alone cut short these demented vigils.

All these noises were anathema to me, as long as I remained in Spain. But now? Their echo is like a benison lost in dreadful pandemonium.

CLARISSA LORENZ

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A WESTMORLAND RIVER: *A Wood Engraving by Marjorie Firth*

THE charm of the Westmorland rivers lies in their unexpected richness. In a large expanse of open rolling country, chiefly moorland, one comes suddenly upon a deep-cleft winding valley, thickly wooded with oak, ash, sycamore and flowering chestnut.

The peat-stained stream seems amber-colored in the shallows, as it gurgles noisily and widespread over the white and yellow stones, and brownly-black where it glides swiftly down some deep narrow channel between great cream-colored boulders. Yet again it seems like molten bronze as it spreads out into a still silent weedy pool, beloved of birds and dragonflies.

"The heart of prayer"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY people who earnestly desire to know and feel the presence of God, fail to realize the necessity of shutting out thoughts which are unlike God. They may try to enter into the closet of prayer really wishing to be conscious of Spirit and its influence, while at the same time thinking more or less carelessly about themselves, or some other person, the weather, or perhaps what they will do after this period of quiet thought and study. Such is frequently the intrusive activity of material sense.

The words in the second commandment (Exodus 20:5), "I the Lord thy God am a jealous God," justly demand our undivided attention. Christ Jesus emphasized the great commandment (Matthew 22:37), "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind."

On page 15 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy sets forth a rule whereby we may achieve that which we seek, if we are honest and sincere. She says: "To enter into the heart of prayer, the door of the erring senses must be closed. Lips must be mute and materialism silent, that man may have audience with Spirit." Thus it becomes imperative to silence material thinking if one would come into the presence of God—"the secret place of the most High." This must be the first step if one would hear the voice of God, be ready to receive divine inspiration, and feel its truth and power. Those who have proved, even in a degree, the blessedness of this kind of surrender and its fruitage, will agree that there is nothing in human experience so much worth while.

Even the Master, with all he knew of the nothingness of everything apart from God, felt it needful at times to get away from the insistent efforts of personal sense to proclaim itself mighty. He withdrew to a mountain-top, or pushed off in a boat, to find refuge from the multitudes seeking him, and from the suggestions and appearances of evil. Then surely those who are but glimpsing the all-might of Truth and its manifestation, need frequent retirement from the dream pictures of material sense.

Christian Science teaches that "Spirit, God, is heard when the senses are silent" (*ibid.*, p. 89). Many who have tried some material method, one which seemed to them less demanding, have failed to attain to true communion with God. This shows how useless it is to evade the spiritual demand for consecration, or to compromise with material sense. In the epistle of James we are told that "a double minded man is unstable in all his ways;" and this is a reminder of the importance of keeping our eye single. Confidence in a mortal selfhood, however much it may seem to accomplish for a time, ultimately ends in disappointment and disillusionment.

A man sought help in Christian Science for a physical difficulty which, according to the diagnosis of a physician, pointed to a cessation of his human activities. To the practitioner from whom he sought help, he recounted some of his accomplishments, valuable and useful in the building up of material structures. He continually used these expressions: "See what I have done and what I am capable of doing! It is not right that I should die." He expressed the belief that God had made him, but that God had done enough, and that now it was for him to shift for himself. The practitioner finally said, "The trouble with you is a burdened sense of personal responsibility, and you must learn that you never did anything by yourself." At first the man resented that statement, until given the following illustration. Suppose a sunbeam should say, "Oh, yes, I know the sun made me but the sun has done enough for me and now it is for me to do my own shining." How much shining could the sunbeam do alone?

This caught the man's attention and he asked, "Is it like that?" On being assured that the one infinite intelligence is constantly reflected by man and the spiritual universe, he began to see his need of reliance on God. In so doing he learned how to enter into the heart of prayer, by way of surrender to the will of God. Yielding himself, his affairs, and his abilities, to God to be used for His glory, he found healing and freedom. Afterward he told gratefully of his release from a sense of pressure, from feeling heavily burdened with what he had to do personally, and of the joyous sense of freedom and relief that had come to him. In simple, earnest faith he learned to trust God to direct his daily activity.

Thus, through recognizing divine Mind as the inexhaustible source and center of all right accomplishment, feeling oneself governed by Mind, and obedient to its control and guidance, one finds the subordination of the human to the divine taking place, and sees God's will being done on earth as in heaven. Mrs. Eddy writes (Unity of Good, p. 39), "Man has no underived power."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

„Het hart van het gebed"

VELEN, die het ernstig verlangen hebben de tegenwoordigheid van God te leeren verstaan en gevoelen, zijn zich niet bewust van de noodzakelijkheid gedachten, die niet Gode-gelijkend zijn, buiten te sluiten. Zij trachten misschien de binnenkamer des gebeds in te gaan met het waarachtig verlangen bewust te worden van Geest en van Zijn invloed, terwijl zij tezelfder tijd min of meer bezig zijn te denken over zichzelf of over iemand anders, over het weer of over wat zij na deze oogenblikken van rustig nadenken en studeeren zullen doen. Maar al te dikwijls werkt de stoffelijke zin op deze onwelkome wijze.

De woorden uit het tweede gebod (Exodus 20:5): „Ik, de Heere uw God, ben een ijverig God", vragen terecht ieders onverdeelde aandacht. Christus Jezus wees met nadruk op het groote gebod: „Gij zult liefhebben den Heere uwen God met geheel uw hart en met geheel uwe ziel en met geheel uw verstand."

Op bladzijde 15 van *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* geeft Mary Baker Eddy ons den regel om datgene te bereiken, waarnaar wij verlangen: „Om tot het hart van het gebed door te dringen, moet de deur der dwalende zinnen gesloten zijn. De lippen moeten stom zijn en materialisme moet zwijgen, zal de mensch gehoor vinden bij Geest, het goddelijk Beginsel, Liefde, waardoor alle dwaling wordt vernietigd." Indien wij in Gods tegenwoordigheid willen komen,—in „de schuilplaats des Allerhoogsten" (Ps. 91:1), is het dus een eerste vereischte het stoffelijk denken tot zwijgen te brengen. Dit moet de eerste stap zijn, indien men de stem van God zou willen hooren, gereed wil zijn om goddelijke bezieling te ontvangen en de waarheid en macht daarvan te gevoelen. Degenen die, zij het in zekere mate, de gelukzaligheid hebben bewezen van zulk een overgave en de vruchten er van hebben geplukt, zullen toegeven, dat niets anders in de menschelijke ondervinding zoozeer de moeite waard is.

Hoewel onze Meester de nietsheid kende van al wat buiten God staat, gevoelde zelfs hij, dat het bij tijden noodzakelijk was zich te onttrekken aan de hardnekkige pogingen van den persoonlijken zin aan zichzelf macht toe te kennen. Hij trok zich terug op een bergtop of voer weg in een scheepje om een schuilplaats te vinden voor de menigten, die hem zochten, en voor de inblazingen en den schijn van het kwaad. Derhalve is het voor hen, die nog slechts een schijnsel hebben opgevangen van de al-macht van Waarheid en haar manifestaties, zeer zeker noodig zich gedurig terug te trekken uit de droom-beelden van den stoffelijken zin.

Christian Science [de Christelijke Wetenschap] leert dat „Geest, God, wordt gehoord als de zinnen stil zijn" (*idem*, blz. 89). Velen die de een of andere stoffelijke methode hebben beproefd, die hun minder veeleischend toescheen, zijn er niet in geslaagd tot waarlijk gemeenschap-oefenen met God te geraken. Dit bewijst hoe doelloos het is de geestelijke eisch van toewijding te ontvluchten, of een overeenkomst te sluiten met den stoffelijken zin. In den brief van Jacobus wordt ons gezegd dat „een dubbelhartig man is ongestadig in alle zijne wegen," en dit herinnert ons aan de noodzakelijkheid onze oogen één-voudig te houden. Vertrouwen in een sterfelijke ikheid, hoeveel deze ook voor een tijd schijnt te volbrengen, loopt altijd uit op teleurstelling en ontnuchtering.

Iemand zocht eens hulp voor een lichamelijke moeilijkheid, die volgens de diagnose van een dokter hem zou noodzaken zijn werk neer te leggen. Aan den practitioner, bij wien hij hulp zocht, vertelde hij sommige van de dingen die hij volbracht had,—dingen die waardevol en nuttig waren bij het optrekken van stoffelijke gebouwen. Voortdurend bezigde hij uitdrukkingen als: „Zie eens wat ik gedaan heb, en wat ik kan doen. Het is niet goed dat ik zou sterven." Hij zeide dat hij geloofde door God te zijn geschapen, maar dat God genoeg had gedaan en dat het nu zijn eigen werk was voor zichzelf te zorgen. De practitioner zeide ten slotte tot hem, „Wat u scheelt, is een bezwaard gevoel van persoonlijke verantwoordelijkheid en gij moet leeren inzien, dat gij nooit iets uit uzelf hebt gedaan." De man nam dit gezegde zeer kwalijk, totdat hem het volgend voorbeeld werd gegeven: Verbeeld u eens dat een zonnestraal zou zeggen: „O ja, ik weet best dat de zon mij geschapen heeft, maar de zon heeft genoeg voor mij gedaan en nu is het mijn eigen werk om zelf te schijnen." Hoe zou de zonnestraal alleen kunnen schijnen?

Dit trok de aandacht van den man en hij vroeg: „Is het zoo gesteld?" Toen hem verzekerd werd, dat de oneindige intelligentie voortdurend weerspiegeld wordt door den mensch en het geestelijk heelal, begon hij de noodzakelijkheid in te zien van op God te vertrouwen. Door dit te doen leerde hij inzien hoe hij in het hart van het gebed kon ingaan door overgave aan den wil van God. Toen hij zichzelf, zijn zaken en zijn eerzucht aan God overgaf om tot Zijn heerlijkheid te worden aangewend, vond hij zijn genezing en zijn vrijheid. Later vertelde hij met groote dankbaarheid hoe hij bevrijd werd van een gevoel van gedruktheid en van gebukt gaan onder wat hij persoonlijk te doen had, en welk een gevoel van vreugde en opluchting er over hem was gekomen. In eenvoudig en ernstig geloof leerde hij vertrouwen, dat God zijn dagelijksch werk zou leiden.

Door te erkennen dat het goddelijk Gemoed de onuitputtelijke bron en het middelpunt is van elk gerecht volbrengen, door te gevoelen, dat wij door Gemoed bestuurd worden en gehoorzaam zijn aan het bestuur en de leiding er van, bevinden wij, dat het menschelijke zich aan het goddelijke onderwerpt en zien wij, dat Gods wil geschiedt op aarde, gelijk in den hemel. Mrs. Eddy schrijft (*Unity of Good*, blz. 39): „De mensch heeft uit zichzelf geen macht."

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgeversgenootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Nostalgia for the Unvisited

IF I had returned to Paris by way of Barcelona, I could have visited Monsieur le Général at his domaine. But I was in a hurry to return to work, so that visit has remained a dream.

From books and paintings I have formed a composite picture of the region which may be inaccurate, but for me has substantial charm. So much so that I think of that region as I think of few other regions in the world: only those where I have spent a sunny, restful, zestful, childish time. It is the only place for which I feel homesick, though I have never been there.

PERHAPS IT IS largely the General himself who for me symbolizes the charm of his birthplace. During a rather dull, cold February in Paris he brought the sun, the courtesy, the humor, the tradition of the South into my life and warmed and stimulated it.

At first sight, he looked much the representative of the courtly, but cold nobility of the past. Though small, he had a fierce, white, pointed mustache, clear, steely eyes, and an upright, commanding bearing. He bowed low and seriously to my mother. But did I notice a twinkle in his eye?

The next day we went rather silently into his drawing-room and saw him sitting with his ear glued to the loud-speaker of a brand-new radio. Madame whispered to us: "It is his new child; he listens to it all day, and at night he puts it in an embroidered red linen cover."

When we disturbed him from his concentrated listening, he showed us two Roman helmets which he had cleverly made out of cardboard and silver paper for his grandsons. They had promised to wear them when they went to the Horse Show with Grandpère.

AS I GOT to know him better, I learnt to recognize a deep, simple kindness behind his formal bearing and cynical humor. He was a Royalist; not, I am sure, because he thought France would ever again have a king, but out of loyalty and affection for a family his ancestors had served.

He never told anything but humorous stories about his soldiering, but I learnt that he had been a brave and efficient officer. And how the young Artillery cadets must have loved him when they detected, as I did, that humor and humanity behind the stern objectivity of a military instructor.

I FITTED HIM into the background afforded by a painting of his white home near Montpellier, surrounded by trees and patterned by strong lights and shadows.

I associated him with the characters of Daudet: their warmth, their fantastic humor and the sense about them of the ever-living influence of medieval chivalry.

He had known a sun warmer than we Northerners know, the sun which entranced van Gogh. Not far from his domaine is that beach of Stes. Maries on which van Gogh painted the little red and white boats.

He had lived among white villages, climbing rich brown, green and yellow hillsides, as depicted by Cézanne.

He had known the small, shaggy wild horses of the Camargue.

He had heard the remote, wild, sweet Provençal songs of Mistral.

He had lived between the perfect Roman temple of Nimes and the perfect medieval walls of Carcassonne.

NONE OF THESE things I have known, but my thoughts were led inevitably to them by the General. He brought the atmosphere of a radiant, remote, undefiled corner of France to enrich my mind during a month of hard work in Paris. And the impression has remained.

R. A. J.

City in the Clouds

IMPREGNABLE in its high Andean position is the Ecuadorian capital, Quito, the City in the Clouds. Defying "progress" and scorning "hustle," it declares the existence still in a modernized world of the romance and leisurely manners of the past. Here, in the ancient northern capital of the Incas, the Ecuadorians who followed Simon Bolivar in his struggle for the freedom of the southern Americans long ago established themselves, 10,000 feet high among the lofty foothills of the mighty Andes.

You must cross a higher range of more than 12,000 feet of altitude to reach Quito from Guayaquil on the tropical coast. Two days are required for the journey, first across the rich alluvial plain; then steadily up and up, around the spurs of mighty hills, along the edges of stunning precipices, through long tunnels cut in the living rock. Not long ago men came this way on foot and by donkey, and the journey was long and arduous, nor did the Indians of the mountains take kindly to the encroachment of strangers. But all that is changed now. The railway, built not so many years ago by Anglo-Saxons, bears you comfortably on and upward, and at the tarrying-places the once-hostile natives, descendants of the Incas many of them, others of little-known earlier races, come in their gaudy blankets to sell fruit and curios to the tourists.

And in the City in the Clouds itself, you are as much out of and apart from today's world as you would be in Fez or Amritsar or Yunnan-fu. You walk its narrow streets, 10,000 feet of altitude quickening your breath at first; you ascend with due deliberation its sharp hillsides; you pass beneath ancient archways, through bazaar-lined arcades and into quiet plazas; you linger in the old market-place beneath the great Cathedral's shadows among the radiantly-clad Indian peasantry; and all the time you re-create in fancy the life and scenes of Pizzaro's day, of Almagro's and Alvarado's.

Quito is an outdoor museum of the past, a little-altered colonial town of Spain in the Americas. Spanish colonial art, the art of Europe itself, found its ultimate expression in this favorite capital of the new-found West. Richness, luxury and culture akin to that of distant Andalusia followed Spanish conquest here to the magic City in the Clouds. Yet above and beyond all that is the glory of the Ecuadorian capital itself, this city of gleaming white, white churches, white towers, white battlements, white surrounding walls, and in the background on every side the sunlit grandeur of the high Andean hillsides, mighty Chimborazo itself in the far distance.

M. T. G.

Never There Are—

NEVER there are two flakes that spread themselves
In just the same pure pattern on the ground—
Perfect they lie until the beckoning sun
Gathers them up with fingers warm and thin.

Never there are two leaves whereon the veins
Make thread-like tracks from end to end
With mimicking precision; thus, we cannot say,
"Both are of a single mold!"

Never there are two faces that can show
Unvarying traceries from brow to chin.
Never there are—such words cause quickened breath—
Two flakes of snow the same, two leaf shapes, or two men—

VIRGINIA GRILLEY

Passing Through Amesbury

THERE are few things that I love more than planning a journey. I have spent hours wondering whether to go to Looe in Cornwall by way of Salisbury or Amesbury. Salisbury certainly is the more famous city, but I have seen the cathedral many times; and the road through Amesbury is the pleasanter and the less frequented.

And then, that point decided, I pass hours more thinking what I shall do when I arrive in Amesbury. Since we intend starting—it will be the height of summer—just after dawn, and Amesbury is about a hundred miles away, breakfast will probably be our first concern. After that, for we shall have plenty of time on our hands, instead of shooting off immediately again into the distant west, I shall stroll out of our hotel into the quiet High Street, and enjoy the morning sunshine—for in these reveries the sun is always shining.

THERE SHOULD BE many things in Amesbury to see, for it is an old and famous town. It was founded by Ambrosius, the Roman uncle of King Arthur of the Round Table, and was one of the earliest centers of Christianity in the kingdom. It has other associations with Arthur, too, for it was to Amesbury that Guinevere, his wife, came after the collapse of all that chivalrous enterprise, prompting the words of Tennyson:

Queen Guinevere had fled the court, and sat
There in the holy house at Almesbury
Weeping, none with her save a little maid.

Amesbury, in fact, is steeped in literature. Only two miles or so away is Stonehenge, which cast over the imagination of Thomas Hardy the strange spell that is worked out in "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," whilst the inn which I have just left, the old half-way house of the London to Exeter "quicksilver" mail, is the "Blue Dragon" of Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit."

AND CERTAINLY I shall go and look at the old Norman church. In visiting any English village, it is never wise to pass the church by. Sometimes, as at Thaxted, a small hamlet in Essex, it astonishes the eyes by displaying the size and grandeur of a cathedral; or at Maldon, also in Essex, it may surprise in another way by having a tower that is not square, but circular. At Bemerton in Wiltshire it recalls George Herbert, the gentle Caroline poet; and at Grantchester in Cambridge, Rupert Brooke. And at Shaftesbury, near to Amesbury, one may recall a fateful interview that Grace Meldrum had with Giles Winterborne, in Hardy's "Woodlanders."

It is true that Amesbury church does not appear to be notable for any particular point like these; but it bears witness to a noble tradition, and exemplifies a historical continuity of life stretching back through many centuries. And so I shall visit it, before going westwards to Looe.

H. H.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

At School on a Barge—With Children of the Canals

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

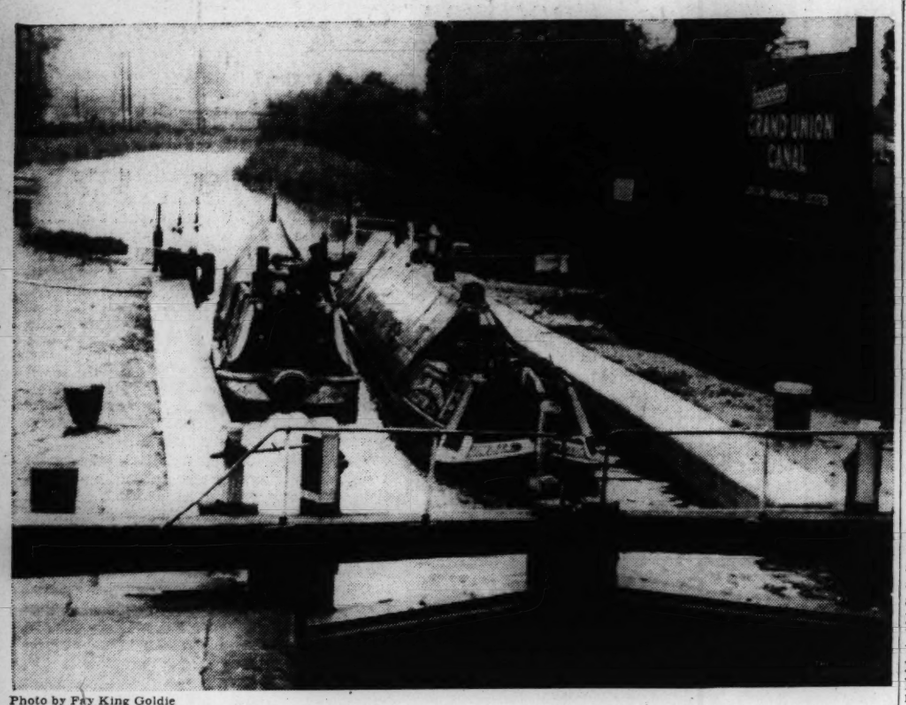

Photo by Fay King Goldie

Barges Held Up at the Gates of a Lock. It Is on a Barge Such as These That England's One and Only Barge School, Tied Up at West Drayton, Middlesex, Is Serving Children of Families Who Live on the Canal Boats

Teaching England's 'Water Gypsies'

Pupils of Barge School Come Only When Home Anchors Near—But Work Goes On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Recently I visited one of the strangest and most interesting schools in the world. I approached it across a cabbage field, and entered it by a companionway. It was the barge school at West Drayton in Middlesex, and said to be the only school of its kind in existence. There were about 20 pupils at school the day I called. They ranged from 6 to 21 years of age, and each one appeared to be grappling with a different subject.

The school was opened six years ago in an endeavor to give some sort of education to the children living on the barges that ply the network of waterways covering the length and breadth of England. Their parents were almost completely illiterate, and could neither afford, nor see the reason for sending their children to boarding schools. For children are an asset to the Water Gypsies. From early childhood they are expected to take their share in the hard work of the barge colony. Their parents argued that a knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic could be of little use to them in their mode of living.

Teaching Some Of the Parents Also

Gradually, however, their prejudices have been undermined, until now the mistress of the school counts many stanch friends and supporters among the barges, and she is even teaching some of these parents, through their children, to write their own names and do elementary arithmetic.

Three little boys were standing in a corner facing the wall when I entered the classroom. They had been out blackberrying when they should have been at school, and were being made to reflect upon their "crime."

"You children may go and play while I talk to the lady," the teacher announced, generously settling down to devote an hour of her precious time to telling me something of her work, and the nature, habits and life of the people who live on canals. They are untrained in social consciousness, fond of their pets and likely to be very restless, she said. It is quite impossible to impose the same rules of conduct on them as on city and village children. One lad, for instance, could not do his lessons sitting at a desk, but wandered, book in one hand and rod in the other, to fish from one porthole to another. Some prefer to work on deck, others in the cabin classroom.

Irregular Attendance

Apart from reading, writing and arithmetic, both boys and girls are taught to knit and sew. It would not be possible to plan their lessons by the usual Government syllabus, for they are able to attend school only when their parents' barges are in the vicinity of West Drayton, delivering or picking up cargo.

"Often," the teacher explained, "I will have a child here for a few hours one morning, and see nothing more of him for three or four months. Sometimes years elapse between their visits."

There are schools at Birmingham and Paddington (London) which these children may attend, but they take the form of a special class at the Government school at each of these termini of the canal main route. The method is for each child to be supplied with a card showing school attendance, which the teacher marks, stating the lessons actually given. The children are also set homework to do, but, though every possible effort is made to teach each child as much as possible, and they are encouraged to attend school until they are grown up, the standard achieved is very low indeed. Periodically, Government inspectors visit the school and give the children oral examinations.

The hop-picking season was commencing, and a number of the children would be sent down to Kent to join the pickers. One most attractive little girl of 12 chatted to me while the teacher called the children in to resume their lessons. Her parents, she said, were putting her off the barge on their next trip up the canal, and she would travel alone down to the hop fields and work there until the end of the season.

Frequently the teacher is called upon to write letters for the parents and elder brothers and sisters of her pupils, and she derives considerable amusement and interest from her task. A few days before my visit a young bargee had asked her to write a proposal of marriage to a girl whose barge traveled that way the following day. As neither of the young people could either read or write, the teacher was obliged to read the letter to the girl on her arrival the following day, and write a letter to the young man accepting his proposal, which in turn she would have to read to him when the next business brought his barge into her stretch of water.

Snatched Up Her Books And Darted Off

Suddenly, while we were talking, a barge passing along the main canal blew three strident blasts on its whistle. Without a word a little girl snatched up her books and darted from the classroom. I watched the child in surprise as she sprinted along the tow path towards the main canal.

"That will be her parents' barge moving off," the teacher said casually. "They'll hoist her on board as they go along. It's the first time I've seen the child, and, who knows, it may be months, or even years, before she comes this way again!"

Every day brings a different group of children to the barge school. Every day has its new set of problems to be tackled, and adjustments to be made. Every day the little barges puff or glide along the beautiful Grand Union Canal, dropping and picking up the children near the still tributary where the school is moored. Teaching under such conditions is not without its problems, but it also has rich compensations.

F. K. G.

Directory of Chinese Students in U. S.

The Directory of Chinese Students in America for the year 1936-37, contains the names of 2162 Chinese students, including American born Chinese, in the United States, Canada, and Hawaii. The list is arranged alphabetically under states and institutions, and includes the college address and the course which the student is following. There is also a short statement regarding Chinese professors on American faculties for the present academic year. Published by the Chinese Students' Christian Association in North America, 347 Madison Avenue, New York City. Fifty cents a copy.—From News Bulletin of Institute of International Education.

Nagging the Boy Over His Grades

A Headmaster's View of This School Problem

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When a boy is placed in an accredited college preparatory school for the definite purpose of being prepared for college, the parents of that boy should be willing to accept the advice of the headmaster of that school most of the time. He is experienced in that field; otherwise he would certainly not be the headmaster.

Of course, his advice is not infallible and there may be at times some flaws in it. In such cases, parents should at least be willing to sit down with him and discuss both sides of the questionable points involved. Always there is a satisfactory position to be found somewhere between the original ones presented.

Usually, parents accept advice without much comment one way or the other during the first part of the school year, but as the year goes on, and if the boy is not producing results up to their expectations some parents choose to take matters into their own hands without consulting those who have the education of the youngster in their charge. This is particularly true in regard to the method of attack as made on the boy in his own home. Sometimes the boy fails because of this interference whereas, if his problems were left to the school to solve cooperatively with him, success might well be the happy result. Obviously, most parents who can't keep hands off act in good faith. Over-anxiety for the satisfactory progress of the one in whom their interest lies is too often the reason for poor judgment in deciding how the boy should be handled.

How About Help From an Expert

When any of us want advice in regard to matters of a legal nature, we seek the services of a reputable lawyer. He gives advice, we accept it as good and follow it. The experienced school master has the right to consider himself competent to advise in the field in which he is especially trained and where he has had the closest contacts with the existing conditions. Furthermore, association with thousands of boys has convinced him beyond question that there are some methods of procedure attempted by, let us say, more or less inexperienced, even though well-thinking parents that won't work. One of the worst of these methods is that which is, I think, appropriately called "nagging."

There is something in the makeup of a boy that makes him bristle; something that raises his temper to the boiling point; something that turns love to resentment—if someone is continually "riding" him. Even some men (once boys themselves), either don't understand this or have forgotten their own experience with it in earlier years. Unfortunately for many boys, the time when "nagging" seems to be necessary is when their work in school needs considerable attention. Generally speaking, the boy gets into this situation when he is about 15 or 16 years of age. He is growing physically, developing mentally and spiritually, and trying as best he can to (as one understanding father recently expressed himself to me) "work out of the fog in which he finds himself." He, more than at any other time in his life, needs guidance and encouragement. To be constantly subjected to criticism and nagging at such times is almost unendurable. The result—he is likely to balk like a mule and do nothing. Nagging has literally driven many a boy from school into a blind alley job or worse. I would not be at all surprised to learn upon investigation that many men classified as loafers and "good-for-nothings" got their start because of mishandling on the part of older persons when they were in the adolescent period. Most boys want to do as well in school as they can.

Through Showing A Desire to Co-operate

I know nothing more sensitive on earth than a well-bred ambitious boy. He is easily discouraged and when he is trying as best he can to contend with all of the handicaps that growth entails, why make his lot miserable by pulling and yanking at him? While I am not suggesting that he shall be pampered, I am certain that more can be accomplished through showing a desire to co-operate with him in his attempts to do what is best and right than by playing the game with him, offside. The whip in the form of tongue-lashing and the curb bit or the tight rein are instruments of torture rather than means to be used for the purpose of producing good results.

Why am I sure that there are other methods better than that which I label "nagging"? Because I have been in school with boys long enough to see them develop from tousle-headed, irresponsible, carefree youngsters into fine, upstanding and successful men; long enough to have the sons of these same little rascals come to school for the purpose of going through the same ironing-out process that their fathers experienced. Many of the best men I know were figuratively worth about a nickel in the opinion of their parents when they were around 15 years of age and there seemed to be little hope for them. While no doubt most of them were subjected to some nagging, I am inclined to believe that many of those who did not "come through" were subjected to so much pessimistic talk and adverse comment that after a while there seemed to be no way out of a distressing situation, as far as the boy could see it, but to quit.

I suggested in the first part of this article that if parents of boys feel that the school to which they send their boys for college entrance preparation is a good school and if they are confident that the headmaster and teachers know their business, then there ought to be a willingness on the part of such parents to keep hands off. We, as college preparatory school masters have no desire to make a boy's study tasks easy. We want him to learn how to work and love it. We want him to go to college and succeed there and we believe that the only way to get him ready for success in that situation is to put everything up to him in man-to-man fashion. But that does not involve anything that smirks of nagging.

When a boy knows "what is what" and knows in addition that his teacher friends, even though exacting and firm, are nevertheless real friends, he, if he has the right stuff in him, is going to try to do his best. Results are quite likely to be slow in coming, but they will come and they will be good. How different may be the result if any other method is attempted by those who have had insufficient experience with the boy nature to understand it!

CHARLES H. SAMPSON

© Fox Photos, London

Better Than Mud Pies!

These embryo chefs seem to be very much in earnest—and no doubt enjoying their occupation fully as much as the traditional one of making mud pies. Michael Hall School, Clapham Park, London, has cookery classes for four-year-olds, who make their own bread, pastry and cakes. In a class like this tiny tots learn how to follow directions and use real household tools, as well as how to handle themselves with greater assurance. And we feel certain that the little girl in the foreground, so industriously making jam tarts, now understands something of the satisfaction that comes from the knowledge of a job well done.

College Radio Staff

At the University of Southern California the activities of the various schools and colleges on the campus have been correlated with the work of a radio staff. Musical programs, interviews, lectures, and dramatic presentations bring the various departments to the public. The present organization was set up in 1932. By actual participation in writing, announcing, and in operating equipment, as well as in producing programs, students secure knowledge of radio which they can gain in no other way while in school.—From Education by Radio.

Summer Projects Keep Them Busy

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Colorado

Dear Editor:

School will soon be out and vacation will begin for thousands of school children all over the country. My children always have definite projects to work on during the summer; they find them very interesting and we in turn find that the summer passes quickly and happily.

Phyllis redecorated and entirely did over her room last summer. She took the time to remove all the old finish from an old bedroom set, and to revarnish and then rub it. She did odd jobs for the neighbor women and earned the money for chintz and spent many hours fixing curtains, bedspread and vanity dresser drapes with it. She even papered the clothes closet with old paper, made hat boxes and shoe racks and rearranged the closet's contents to much better space advantage.

This summer she plans to take over the planning and preparation of meals on certain days, since she took a course in home economics at school. She will do her own marketing for these meals. I'm thinking to myself that if I know Phyllis as well as I think I do, she'll save money from the meal allowance.

Bob plans to make a number of birdhouses complete to the painting of them, and he has plans for birdbaths, and feeding stations. All through the spring days he's been saving odd lumber, left-over paint, and has plans on paper, drawn and redrawn. He is also going to make some play equipment for the neighborhood children on a vacant lot. The teeter-totter, merry-go-round, sandbox, swings, and turning bars will all be homemade but the children will enjoy them, and they already look upon Bob as a sort of boy hero. Which is quite all right with Bob though he pretends to ignore their adoration! (Mrs.) A. H.

♪ ♪ ♪

Helped Her to Understand

California

Dear Editor:

The Parent Column has been a joy to me ever since subscribing for the Monitor five years ago. Seldom have I missed reading this treasure chest of wholesome instructive ideas.

We have no children of our own but are plentifully supplied with nephews, nieces and neighbor's children. To win the respect and love of these children requires much thought. It is in this way that your column has assisted me greatly, as well as becoming an asset to my reading table.

Some of these children confide their secrets, their fondest dreams, as well as their woes. It is certain that we adults need help so that when these opportunities come, our own stock of wisdom and understanding is not found depleted. I thank the column for enlarging my ability to understand human beings—child as well as adult.

We are told that adults are no more than grown-up children, so why not apply any suitable ideas given in these letters to the relationship between husband and wife, or between friends, as well as the relationship between parent and child? These passing years have unfolded newer methods for child training and guidance; we should use these to achieve more harmony in our homes.

My only contribution, aside from gratitude, is to pass on an idea I found very fruitful. On the Monitor Daily Features Page is printed a "Quotation for Today." For some time I cut these out, pinning them over my sink so all who came could read. The good this has done is inestimable.

Many are those who read and pondered. The quotations are so impersonal that rebukes as well as compliments have been received with open minds. At one time I failed to continue this habit and was astonished to find what several had gained. One young man said he was overcoming certain faults, another was spurred to more action instead of much words, another gained courage, and so on.

Thank you, each and every contributor. Thank you, Editor, for the gems you are giving to parents, bachelors, bachelorettes, and us plain married folks. (Mrs.) E. H. D.

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Business and Industry

Construction of Homes Last Month Highest in Seven Years

Commerce and Finance

Business Outlook Holds Favorable, Ayres Maintains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—There is no warrant for predictions of an impending decline in business, says Leonard P. Ayres, vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Company, in its current bulletin on trade and industry. Referring to gloomy warnings arising out of the sharp drop in security quotations, he declares that the action of the security markets is a more potent influence in shaping business sentiment than all the figures of production and profits.

"Except for the strikes, we have been having an almost unbroken series of reports of increased production, greater volume of trade, higher earnings, more construction and favorable agricultural prospects," Colonel Ayres stated. "Nevertheless, stock and bond prices have had an important decline and the quotations for many sorts of commodities have moved downward. The result has been a harvest of gloomy warnings about an impending decline in general business.

"It seems wholly doubtful that any such pessimistic forecasts are warranted. The iron and steel industry is producing at close to capacity volumes and has so large an amount of forward orders on its books that it will apparently be able to continue at nearly full activity for many months to come.

"The automobile makers are having another big year. Construction is not expanding vigorously, but it is doing better than it did last year. The railroads are carrying more freight and making more money.

"Retail trade is improving. As long as these fundamentals continue as they are going we need not fear that there will be serious recession for business in general.

"The declines in stock and bond and commodity prices are not astonishing. They were all overdue, for prices had been marked up overly fast by speculation. The equally serious decline in stock prices in April, 1936, has now been almost forgotten. Probably the chief cause of our worries is that most of us had forgotten that even during recoveries there are no such things as one-way continuously rising markets.

"It now seems probable that both the volume of business done and the totals of profits earned by business in general will be greater in this second quarter of this year than they were in the first quarter, despite disconcerting changes in commodity and security prices.

"Employment will almost surely be larger and the totals of payrolls distinctly higher. Railroad traffic will be greater in volume. Under these circumstances, the prospects for the year as a whole appear to be promising rather than disquieting."

Home Financing Is Made Easier By New Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — More liberal home-financing lending policies and more attractive investment provisions for the saver are provided in the amended charter for federal savings and loan associations, recently approved by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and have been adopted by 786 federal associations throughout the country, according to an announcement by the board. This represents 63 per cent of these associations.

Under the revised charter, it was stated, investment in these institutions has been simplified by reducing the types of accounts from four to two—investment and share accounts. No membership or withdrawal fees are charged, and the retention of dividends on repurchased shares is eliminated. Members can now borrow up to 90 per cent of their share accounts' repurchase value, instead of 75 per cent. One vote is permitted for each $100 invested, up to 50 votes.

Under the more liberal lending policies, the associations are enabled to perform a greater service in promoting home ownership in their communities. Although still required to have 85 per cent of their assets in amortized home loans, United States bonds or cash, they may now lend the remaining 15 per cent on mortgages secured by other real estate. These loans may be in the form of straight mortgages for periods not exceeding five years and may be made up to 50 per cent of the appraised value of the property. Amortized loans may be made up to 80 per cent of the appraised value of homes, if authorized by association memberships.

Poland's Price Control Now More Extensive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Poland now has price control over wheat, bread, clothing, shoes, oil, coal, iron and bricks, according to the Assistant American Trade Commissioner at Warsaw. Flour, bakery products and grits soon will be added to the list, it is expected.

The Government's efforts, it is said, are directed toward preventing extortionate prices. Penalties are provided for violations of the price regulations.

Domestic Zinc Stocks Decrease During April

NEW YORK (AP)—Stocks of domestic slab zinc decreased 4640 tons during April to 11.809 tons, the American Zinc Institute reports. World zinc stocks declined 4272 tons to 13,911 tons as of the end of April. Domestic shipments for the month were 25,921 tons, compared with 28,402 in March and 22,184 in April, 1936.

April domestic production totaled 21,281 tons, against 21,973 in previous month and 19,535 in April a year ago.

Petroleum Hangs Up March Record

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Federal Bureau of Mines declares the daily average production of crude petroleum in March set a new all-time record of 3,442,700 barrels, an increase of 115,100 barrels over the daily average in February, the previous record month.

The March total production was 106,724,000 barrels, another record. January, this year, produced 98,567,000, the previous record.

Cotton Mill Men Vote Opposition To 'Little NRA'

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American Cotton Manufacturers Association expressed opposition to any special legislation to regulate the textile industry, such as the proposal now before Congress to create a "little NRA" for textiles.

A resolution adopted by the association's convention made no mention of legislation to regulate industries generally, but said the association would oppose any bill "singling out the textile industry as such for special regulation dealing with hours, wages and working conditions."

Minimum Wage Bill

A house committee is considering a bill by Representative Ellenbogen (D-Penna) to fix minimum and maximum hours for the textile industry.

Before adoption of the resolution the manufacturers heard from O. Max Gardner, their Washington attorney, a prediction that the present Congress would enact some legislation dealing with wages, hours and child labor.

He also said there was "an irresistible trend" toward centralization of Government and extension of Federal powers, which industry should recognize.

This trend, he said, will bring further Federal authority over agriculture, industry and mining whether by "amendment to the Constitution, by what has been called 'packing the court,' or by more liberal interpretation of the court."

Gardner, former North Carolina Governor and owner of textile mills in that State, said he opposed segregation of the textile industry in legislation, but that manufacturers must give careful consideration to any legislation affecting them.

Henry New Head

"This industry owes it to itself and to its employees to receive intelligently whatever legislation is passed," he said.

The association, composed of cotton manufacturers in the southern states, elected R. E. Henry of Greenville, S. C., president. He succeeds Donald Comer of Birmingham.

The association adopted without dissent a report of its traffic committee, which opposed President Roosevelt's proposal to put the Interstate Commerce Commission under the Commerce Department.

"This quasi-judicial body has long been free from political domination, and it is to the interest of the shipping public that it remain so," the committee said.

Commodity Prices Decrease 0.1 P. C. In Week of May 8

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.1 per cent in the week ended May 8, according to the United States Department of Labor.

The decline was largely the result of falling prices of chemicals and drugs, foods, and farm products. This is the fifth week in which the composite index has declined. The all-commodity index advanced from the latter part of January to the year's high point of 88.3 on April 3. It now stands at 87.3 per cent of the 1926 average, or 1.1 per cent below the level of April 3. It is, however, 11.1 per cent above the corresponding week of May, 1936.

Of the 10 major commodity classifications, six averaged lower during the week. These were farm products, foods, textile products, metals and metal products, chemicals and drugs, and miscellaneous commodities. Hides and leather products, fuel and lighting materials, and building materials averaged higher and house-furnishing goods remained unchanged from the preceding week.

Compared with a year ago, the indexes for each of the commodity groups were higher, the increases ranging from 1.3 per cent for fuel and lighting materials to 19.4 per cent for farm products.

Wholesale market prices of raw materials declined 0.3 per cent during the week and are 1.6 per cent below the corresponding week of April.

Commodity groups	May 8 1937	May 1 1937	May 9 1936	May 11 1935
Farm products	91.0	91.5	76.2	80.8
All commodities	87.3	87.4	78.6	79.9
Foods	84.7	85.2	78.0	84.1
Hides and lea prods	107.7	106.8	94.9	88.1
Textile products	78.3	78.9	69.6	63.7
Fuel and ltg materials	78.2	77.9	77.2	74.4
Metals and metal pro	94.8	95.1	86.0	85.2
Building materials	96.8	96.6	85.6	84.7
Chemicals and drugs	84.4	85.2	77.5	80.7
Housefurnshg goods	90.8	90.8	82.8	82.0
Miscellaneous	80.4	80.6	68.4	68.9
Raw materials	87.8	88.1	76.0	...
Semimfctd articles	87.7	88.4	74.4	...
Finished products	87.4	87.4	80.8	...
All commodities other than farm products	86.4	86.5	79.1	79.7
All commodities other than farm prod&fds	86.3	86.3	78.9	77.5

Petroleum Heat & Power Co.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Petroleum Heat & Power Company reports for the three months ended March 31, 1937, consolidated net profit, after charges including federal income taxes, of $256,525, compared woth $236,718 for the corresponding period in 1936 For the first nine months of the company's 1937 fiscal year, consolidated net profit amounted to $598,019, compared with $280,516 for the nine months ended March 31, 1936.

April Residential Building in Nation Best Since May '30

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Residential building in April of this year reached a volume not equaled since May, 1930, according to a report of a survey by the F. W. Dodge Corporation. Value of residential building operations started in April in the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains is placed at $108,204,400, a gain of 20 per cent over the March figure of $90,167,600 and an increase of 61 per cent over the total of $67,151,000 reported in the same area in April of last year.

"The improvement over last April was generally shared by each of the 13 Dodge geographical districts," the report says, "the most important quantitative gains occurring in the metropolitan area of New York and the Middle Atlantic states.

"For the initial four months of 1937, the total value of residential building started in the 37 eastern states amounted to $339,782,400. This represents an increase of 78 per cent over the figure of $190,986,600 for the corresponding four months of 1936.

"Total construction started in th 37 states during April, inclusive of both residential and all other types, amounted to $270,125,200. This was a gain of about 17 per cent over the March figure and was about 16 per cent better than the figure for April, 1936.

"The April, 1937, total was the biggest monthly figure since that recorded for August, 1936. Besides residential building, the April, 1937, figure included $96,179,300 for non-residential building and $65,741,500 for heavy civil engineering projects, i. e., public works and public utilities.

"Total construction started in the 37 eastern states since Jan. 1 has amounted to $932,455,400. This represents an increase of 18 per cent over the figure of $788,605,400 reported during the initial four months of 1936."

Americans Spend 50 P. C. More For Furniture in First Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—In spite of the steady rise in furniture prices, homemakers the country over are buying more furniture. In the first three months of 1937 the volume of business done by furniture salesmen increased 15 per cent over the same period of a year ago, according to the report of the National Retail Furniture Association, which was widely discussed at the May mid-season furniture market held here recently.

Buyers came to Chicago to place their orders regardless of price, it is believed, in order to satisfy the demands of the people back home for more chairs and sofas, beds and bureaus. Although this was only a mid-season market, the number of buyers who streamed into the American Furniture Mart far exceeded the number recorded last November, the other mid-season market of the year. The mart aimed at drawing about 2000 visitors but before the week's show had closed its doors, the ticker had counted 2749.

And there was little said about price, it is reported. The buyers, contrary to practice a few years ago, did not haggle long over the price tag. They are more interested now, it seems, in placing their orders as early as possible and in urging deliveries so that they can satisfy the demands of the people back home.

New England in Lead

In the report on sales made by the National Retail Furniture Association, it was pointed out that the New England and Middle Atlantic areas led with a 36 per cent increase in furniture sales for the first quarter of the year, that the midwest had about a 20 per cent jump, and that the stretch running from South Atlantic states through the South Central and Southwest showed a three per cent gain. The Pacific Coast, according to the report, although it showed phenomenal gains in 1935 and 1936, is just holding it own.

More than 135 stores contributed to the report, and gains shown in the first two months were, in general, larger than those achieved in March. Sectional labor disturbances, and warm weather in January and February were some of the factors cited to account for a spotty condition in the opinion of the staff specialists of the National Retail Furniture Association.

Even with the constantly increasing business in the furniture industry which has been reported over the last few years, the industry is still lagging behind in the general business recovery, it is reported by Seidman & Seidman, certified public accountants. General industrial production is now 15 per cent above the 1923-1925 average, while the furniture industry at the end of March was approximately 30 per cent below that level, according to a bulletin of these accountants.

"March brought continued improvement in all phases of furniture manufacturing" the bulletin states. "Orders booked by the industry were up about 44 per cent as compared with March 1936, while shipments were up 57 per cent. Total orders for the three months' period ended March 31, 1937, were 50 per cent greater in dollar amount than those booked in the corresponding quarter in 1936. Shipments for the three months were up 60 per cent and dollar pay rolls, 47 per cent."

Higher Prices Expected

Even higher prices than the ones quoted at this mis-season market are expected at the major market in July, all manufacturers agree. Even if there are no further increases in the costs of raw materials used in the manufacture of furniture and no further increase in wages and other manufacturing costs, furniture prices must continue to go up during the next few months, it was explained by one large manufacturer.

He analyzed factory cost sheets which showed that the manufacturer in many cases is still bearing the increased cost of raw materials, such as lumber, veneers, hardware, finish, mirrors, and crating material. If the manufacturer is foresighted, he stocked up in advance at the old price levels, but, if not, he is absorbing the loss in reduced profits, the manufacturer explained.

In the manufacture of case goods like bureaus, chiffoniers and beds, the difference between the prices of the raw materials before July, 1936, and as of February 1, 1937, was shown. The lumber this manufacturer uses, for instance, went up 52 per cent between July, 1936, and February, 1937. But, since the manufacturer had purchased enough lumber and was using some of it bought at the old price, the increase asked of buyers was only figured at about 13 per cent. Obviously when this lumber is used up, and more lumber must be bought at the higher price, then there must be a substantial increase in the manufacturing cost and consequently the selling price of case goods, he said. This will be true even though raw materials may not increase appreciably in the next few months.

Security Taxes a Factor

Social security taxes were also pointed out as an item in the increased expense in the production of furniture. A survey recently completed by the Southern Furniture Manufacturers' Association covering operations of southern furniture factories for the year 1936 shows that for each one dollar of direct taxes paid for general purposes, a tax of a little over 49 cents was paid for social security.

For the year 1937 the tax upon the employer has been increased from 1 per cent to 3 per cent of the pay roll, which covers unemployment benefits and old age benefits. Based upon 1936 pay rolls and 1936 tax payments it is estimated that the taxes upon the employer for old age benefits and unemployment insurance for 1937 will equal 149 per cent of all other tax payments, exclusive of income taxes, excess profits taxes, and undistributed profits taxes, according to the survey.

The social security tax for 1937, it was estimated by the association, will be one and one-half times as much as all other direct taxes combined. If the tax of 1 per cent on wages of employees is included, the total tax for social security in 1937 will be approximately twice as much as all other direct taxes combined, the survey pointed out.

This analysis was prepared by the association, it was stated, for the purpose of showing the importance of these new taxes as an expense in the production of furniture.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

If Neville Chamberlain continues in his present vein some of our city magnates will be calling him Roosevelt, to judge from their outraged condemnation of his proposed new growth-of-profits tax. They are in favor of Roosevelt methods, so long as they are separated from England by 3000 miles of water.

Mr. Chamberlain shares at least this with the United States President; they invented a new tax. American industry is to pay when it makes profits and doesn't pass them on to the shareholders; British industry is to pay if it makes more profit than it did before. According to the original unmodified proposals, which may be amended before they become law, companies are to calculate the growth of their profits between a base period (the average of 1933-34-35) and the year of tax assessment.

The tax on this growth will be graduated according to the proportion the current profit bears to the value of the capital used in the business. The tax will be nothing if the current profit is less than 6 per cent on the capital; one fifth of the growth if the current profit is between 6 and 10 per cent; one quarter of the growth if the current profit is between 10 and 15 per cent, and one third of the growth if the current profit is over 15 per cent.

Criticism of New Tax

The method of calculation sounds a little complicated, but the principle is simple: if your profits have grown you pay tax. It is on this ground that the Chancellor defends his scheme. He needs an emergency revenue to meet his emergency arms expenditure. His proposals bring in some £2,000,000 in the remainder of the current year, £20,000,000 in a full year. It is impossible to distinguish fairly between armaments profits and others so that the former may be taxed. Yet according to his argument armaments has a great deal to do with the general growth of profits Therefore it is not unreasonable to demand a National Defense Contribution from companies whose profits are growing.

Criticism is very varied. It is objected that growth of profits over the level of 1933-34-35 is not the result of inflation or armament profiteering, but simply the result of the normal process of economic recovery from the depths of depression. If the Chancellor wishes to apply a tax on growth of profits, over the trade cycle average, than he would make his plan more plausible if he shifted the base years further along the cycle, and chose 1934-35-36.

Second, it is objected that the new tax makes an unjust discrimination between different industries and between companies in the same industry. Thus the sheltered industries producing for a home market protected by tarriff walls show only a small growth of profits and pay a small tax. But industries which have produced for export and have been badly hit during depression are now beginning to emerge into something like prosperity; they will show a rapid growth of profit and be taxed heavily.

The Excess Profits Tax

Similarly individual companies which have old-established semi-monopoly positions and have been able to maintain high profits in the base years will pay relatively little tax in contrast to the new progressive concerns which have fought their way to prominence during the critical years and will therefore be heavily penalized.

Third it is complained that the incidence of the tax will depend upon the capitalization of the company and the gearing of its capital. Other things being equal, the higher the capital and the lower the gearing, the lower the tax will be on a given growth in profits.

Fourth, the tax, according to critics, introduces a new and vicious principle. In the past it has been the rule that equal incomes, received in the same manner, pay the same tax. Now it becomes the rule that what you pay as a company depend not merely on what your earnings are now, but also on how fast they have been growing. Applied to individuals it would mean that if your income was $5000 in the base year and in the tax year, you would pay no tax; but if your income was say $3000 in the base year and $4000 in the tax year, you would pay tax on $1000.

The objections come piling in. Some critics, with glorious lack of consistency, maintain that the tax is unworkable, that it will stimulate inflationary expansion of expenses, and that at the very same time it will undermine business confidence and cause a trade collapse. The bad example held up is the old war-time Excess Profits Duty which taxed profits in excess of the level in the base year, and took away £4 out of every £5 of excess profits. This rate of taxation was so heavy that business looked for every way of spending money. So complicated were the problems involved in the administration of the EPD that nearly 20 years after its abolition the country is still collecting revenue and settling disputes.

Who Should Bear Burden

If the EPD caused all this trouble, runs the argument, what will not the new tax cause, since in addition to the old troubles a new one is introduced; it will now be necessary to estimate the value of the capital employed by every company. What is the value of a company's capital? The Treasury suggests cost of assets employed in the business, subject to special modifications in certain cases, which doesn't sound very exact. Apparently debentures and loans may be deducted from cost of assets, service on debentures and loans from the profits earned. Reserves invested in assets used in the business may be included, reserves invested outside the business excluded. Americans with experience of public utility regulation will know how long and inconclusively you can argue over just what the capital of a company should be called for the purposes of taxation and measuring reasonable return on investment.

There are many more criticisms; you can see the foam on the mouths of some of our editorial writers. But the country likes the tax. And the reply of the defenders is that we want extra revenue for armaments. We don't want to take it from those with fixed incomes or wage earners, because they are already being penalized by a rising cost of living. Therefore let us take it from those companies which have enjoyed a growth of profits. They have shared in the growth of national income; let them share in the emergency burden. This line is adopted as a second best even by some who would prefer to raise the revenue by a combination of sur-tax on company profits, graduated in accordance with percentage of profits on capital, plus a tax on growth of individuals' unearned income.

New York Air Brake Co. Has Excellent Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—First quarter 1937 net profits of the New York Air Brake Company were $412,692 after depreciation, federal income taxes and other charges, but before federal surtax on undistributed earnings. The profit was equivalent to $1.59 each on 259,120 shares of capital stock.

In the first quarter of 1936 the company earned $87,716, or 34 cents a share on the same basis of stock outstanding.

United Stockyards Corp. Adds More Big Holdings

CHICAGO (AP)—United Stockyards Corporation, $12,000,000 holding management company, announces acquisition for $3,383,483 of all the stock holdings of General Stockyards Corporation, giving United definite majority control of four yards at St. Paul, Sioux City, Forth Worth and Toronto.

Associates of John De Witt, organizer of United Stockyards, said part of the proceeds will be used by General Stockyards to retire its 21,360 outstanding shares of $100 par 7 per cent preferred at $107.50 a share, plus accrued dividends, and the corporation then will be dissolved.

Recently De Witt bought holdings in General Stockyards of Philip D. and Lester Armour, representing about 51 per cent interest in the corporation at $928,000 or $28.94 a share. United Stockyards was formed late in 1936 to acquire stockyard holdings of Swift & Co.

United now owns a majority of the stock in eight yards, which, in addition to the four involved in the deal with General, include yards at Milwaukee, Portland, San Francisco and Brighton, Mass.

Japan Raises Gold Price

TOKYO (AP)—The Japan Government has raised its buying price for gold by 27 sen to 3.77 yen a gram ($33.76 an ounce) to encourage production and prevent gold from being smuggled out of the country.

Domestic Cotton Consumption Hits Record in April

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—Government reports credited domestic cotton mills today with maintaining their peak consumption pace through April by utilization of 718,947 bales. The Census Bureau said this was the largest April consumption ever recorded and the second largest for any month. March, this year, with 769,302 bales set the record.

Domestic consumption for nine months of this season, 6,010,883 bales, was 1,353,122 bales larger than the same period last season, and also greater than the same months in the peak consumption season of 1926-27, when a record of 7,190,000 bales was set for the 12 months.

Exports Less Than in March

Foreign trade experts of the Commerce Department said exports of 373,000 bales of raw cotton in April, valued at $27,672,000, were smaller than March, with 468,000 bales valued at $33,356,000, but larger than April last year, when shipments were 353,000 bales valued at $22,381,000.

Exports for the nine months of this season, August through April, aggregated 3,762,000 bales valued at $324,122,000, compared with 5,167,000 bales valued at $332,008,000 for the same nine months of last season, a decline of 405,000 bales, or 8 per cent in volume and $7,898,000, or 2 per cent in value.

Larger exports were listed this season for Japan, France, Canada, the Netherlands and Sweden, while shipments were smaller to the United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, Poland and Belgium.

The bureau announced today that cotton consumed during April totaled 718,947 bales of lint and 72,795 of linters, compared with 779,302 and 74,321 during March this year, and 576,762 and 61,747 during April last year.

Less Cotton on Hand

Cotton on hand April 30 was reported held as follows: In consuming establishments, 1,987,280 bales of lint and 293,972 of linters, compared with 2,079,862 and 297,958 on March 31 this year, and 1,189,605 and 251,171 on April 30 last year. In public storage and at compresses, 4,213,860 bales of lint and 74,816 of linters, compared with 5,036,962 and 72,363 on March 31 this year, and 5,989,676 and 61,543 on April 30 last year.

Exports during April totaled 373,158 bales of lint and 27,983 of linters, compared with 467,706 and 29,426 during March this year, and 352,710 and 15,210 during April last year.

Cotton spindles active during April numbered 24,728,466, compared with 24,638,578 during March this year, and 23,119,360 during April last year.

Shoes and Leather Profits on Upgrade

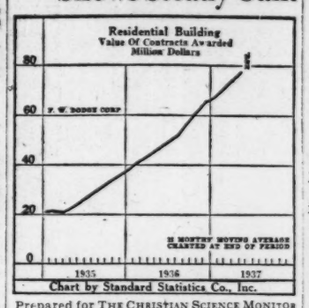
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Recent developments intimate that the shoe and leather companies will enjoy somewhat better profits this year than in 1936, according to Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys. Last year's shoe production totaled 415,227,000 pairs—a new record—but manufacturers' earnings were disappointing because shoe prices did not advance sufficiently to compensate for higher costs of materials and labor.

"This year, both factors are favorable," continues the analysis. "For the first two months in 1937, production of boots, shoes and slippers amounted to 75,746,000 pairs as compared with 66,402,000 in the corresponding two months of 1936—an increase of 14 per cent. And prices were advanced in February. Hide and leather quotations also are up. Even at current levels, prices are at a point that should bring marked inventory appreciation to leather manufacturers.

A new problem with which the shoe and leather industry must contend is the trend toward unionization. The logical assumption is that over the long term, labor costs will tend to rise further and be reflected in the price of finished products.

Residential Building Shows Steady Gain



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Residential contracts will again feature the favorable building showing of the next few months. The aggregate of such projects in May is estimated at about $115,000,000, an amount nearly 65 per cent above that for May of last year.

Non-residential allotments are likely to show a small advance over a year earlier, as increases in industrial construction will probably offset the decline in federally financed undertakings.

Public works and utility awards, on the other hand, may register a decline of from 25 per cent to 30 per cent, despite some gain in state, municipal and utility projects.

Int. Paper & Power Starts Precedent With June 23 Vote

NEW YORK—International Paper & Power Company has set what is said to be a precedent in corporate practice in the United States, namely, the sending of proxies to stockholders, to be voted at the annual meeting called in Boston for June 23, whereby stockholders may say "yes" or "no" to the plan of recapitalization proposed by the company.

Heretofore corporation managements have appointed proxies who would favor the proposals or changes recommended by the board of directors in authority, leaving to stockholders who opposed the plan the choice of either refusing to send in a proxy or supporting some committee organized to oppose the management program.

That the new practice will be put forth as a requirement by the SEC in recapitalization cases of companies which become subject to its jurisdiction, at least under the Public Utility Act of 1935, appears to be a foregone conclusion from the remarks of the commission's majority and minority reports on International's plan.

"The adoption of the plan can only be accomplished by vote of the stockholders," the SEC majority report says. "It is, therefore, imperative for the various stockholders intelligently to appreciate how the plan will affect their interests."

New Wool Clip Price Highest in 8 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — A substantial part of the new domestic wool clip has been sold at the highest prices in eight years, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Demand for wool in both domestic and foreign markets has been strong this year with world supplies below average. Supplies later in 1937, the bureau said in its report on the wool situation, will be governed by the new clip in the Southern Hemisphere, which will become available in the late summer and early fall.

United States mill consumption of wool was the largest in the first quarter of 1937 for this period in 14 years. There is as yet no definite indication of a reduction in mill consumption, but possibly the high activity in recent months may have been at the expense of activity later in the year.

Proposal to Extend Bank of America Activities Starts Vigorous Protest

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — An implied proposal to extend activities of the huge Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association brought vigorous opposition today from groups opposed to interstate branch banking.

Directors of Transamerica Corporation, which owns 99.65 per cent of Bank of America's outstanding stock, approved plans to distribute 60 per cent of the 4,000,000 bank shares to Transamerica stockholders.

The distribution will be made as a dividend, along with the regular cash dividend July 31.

Giannini Gives Hint

From A. P. Giannini, founder of the bank, which has nearly $1,500,000,000 in resources, came the hint of extension of the bank's activities.

"In the event of passage of a bill recently introduced in Congress to legalize branch banks throughout each Federal Reserve district, Transamerica will be in a position to establish one of the first largest district-wide banking systems," he said.

"The corporation now is interested in national banks in all of the seven states comprising the Twelfth Federal Reserve District, except Utah and Idaho."

Taking Mr. Giannini's declarations as a threat to preservation of state unit banking systems, Dr. Luther A. Harr, chairman of the executive committee of the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks, said his organization was determined "Mr. Giannini's program shall not prevail."

"His ruthless attempt to drive through Congress this legislation, which carries ruin in its train for unit banks, must be blocked," said Dr. Harr in Philadelphia, where he is Pennsylvania State Secretary of Banking.

Committee to Meet

"Our committee will meet in Washington during the last week of May to lay our plans to crush the McAdoo bill."

Mr. Giannini, chairman of Transamerica's board, told newspapermen he believed "the day of bank holding companies is gone."

He indicated a purpose to reconstruct his financial firms to align them with modern tendencies and recent and potential federal legislation.

His program will be submitted to approval of stockholders at a special meeting, July 19, in Wilmington, Del.

Boston Stock Exchange Governors Are Named

The Boston Association of Stock Exchange Firms has elected Stephen Paine of Paine, Webber & Co.; Walter H. Trumble of E. A. Pierce & Co.; Alexander H. Bright of Elmer H. Bright & Co., and George L. Wrenn 2nd of Wrenn Brothers & Co., governors for three-year terms.

James J. Minot Jr. of Jackson & Curtis was re-elected chairman of the board of governors and Stephen Paine was re-elected vice chairman. J. Dudley Clark and Edward H. Kittredge were re-elected treasurer and secretary, respectively.

Railroads Prosper in April

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reports class one carriers had estimated operating revenues of $288,446,093 in April. This was an increase of 10.7 per cent over April last year.

Retail Business Up 10 to 22 P. C. Above 1936 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A wave of consumer buying during the past week pushed retail distribution upward on the way to its spring crest, which is expected to be reached early in June, says the weekly review by Dun & Bradstreet.

The forward movement of trade this week, continues the report, was deflected by fewer obstructions and not since last March has the search for all types of merchandise been so insistent as during the past week.

Spring Goods in Demand

"In spite of the attention accorded special clearance events," says the survey, "regularly-priced items made up the largest portion of the volume. Women's and men's apparel occupied the spot-light, but interest widened further in May "white" sales, hard-surfaced floor-coverings, furniture, garden supplies, silverware, and toiletries.

"Millinery demand was the strongest for the spring season; hosiery, handbags, dress accessories, and shoes moved out rapidly. Bridal promotions stimulated purchases of wedding outfits and shower-gifts. Camping equipment and sports goods sold well, with bicycle sales at a new peak.

"With none of the key cities reporting a decrease from the period preceding," continues the survey, "sales for the week averaged larger by 5 to 10 per cent. Because of the abrupt rise which started in the corresponding week last year, the estimated volume of retail distribution for the country, as a whole, ranged from only 10 to 22 per cent more than the comparative 1936 total.

"Reviving steadily under the stimulus of better weather, retail sales in the New England states were above a year ago by 12 to 18 per cent. Clearance of apparel and house-furnishings, together with the buying of staples, lifted the gain for the East to 13 to 28 per cent.

"Minor strikes failed to check the expansion of retail sales in the Middle West where the total for the 1936 week was passed by 15 to 25 per cent. As buying in country districts was the largest this spring, the total for the Northwest was up 14 to 23 per cent from a year ago.

"In the South the surge of spring buying brought the increase to 12 to 25 per cent. With more strikes settled, the Southwest went ahead of the 1936 sales by 15 to 20 per cent. Struggling against strikes, unsettled labor conditions, and adverse weather, Pacific coast retailers reported the advantage over last year held down to 10 to 18 per cent.

Wholesalers Busy

"Heartened by the emergence of consumer demand from the restrictions which hampered it during most of April, buyers in the leading wholesale markets this week showed more inclination to build inventories. As further inroads were made on stocks, which seemed heavy a month ago, reorders spread over a wide range of spring merchandise from women's and men's apparel and dry goods to millinery, jewelry, and hardware.

"It was the more rapid acquisition of summer goods, however, which provided most of the bulk to send the estimated wholesale volume 18 to 30 per cent over that for the corresponding 1936 week. One of the outstanding features of buying was the stress placed on better qualities," concludes the report.

British Exchanges Closed

LONDON, May 15 (AP)—All commodity exchanges throughout Great Britain suspended trading today and will remain closed Monday due to the Whitsunday holidays.

Banks were open for business, and there was trading in gold, silver and foreign exchanges. The stock exchange was closed for Saturday as usual.

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Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	May 19
Blackstone Savings Bank	May 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 10
Home Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	June 15
East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	May 20
Medford Savings Bank	June 1
Somerville Savings Bank	June 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	June 5
Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	June 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est)	500,000
Previous day	1,228,360
1937 vol to date	203,779,250
1936 vol to date	230,030,633

Selected Rails And Industrials Show Advances

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP)—It was fair weather for selected rails and industrials in today's stock market, but other categories shifted aimlessly.

Dealings, almost as listless as last Saturday when the volume was the smallest since June 6, a year ago, found favored issues up fractions to a point or so.

On the other hand, steels, motors and utilities were generally lower.

Transfers were around 350,000 shares.

Bonds were quiet, but, on the whole, a trifle improved. Commodities, especially grain and cotton futures, did better.

More Ups Than Downs

Stocks higher during the greater part of the proceedings—some fell back in the final few minutes—included Santa Fe, Southern Railway, Northern Pacific, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, Pennsylvania, Great Northern, Celanese, Loew's, Paramount, Warner Bros., Eastman Kodak, Otis Elevator, Union Carbide, Corn Products, Owens-Illinois, Kennecott, Anaconda, Texas Corp., Barnsdall, American Can, American Steel Foundries, Republic Steel, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Montgomery Ward, Caterpillar Tractor and American Water Works. Homestake Mining advanced sharply.

In a restricted area to down more than a point were United States Steel, Bethlehem, Inland Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, Goodyear, Goodrich, Woolworth, Sears Roebuck, Douglas Aircraft, Deere, American Tobacco "B," Reynolds Tobacco "B," Allied Chemical, Standard Oil of N. J., American Telephone, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, Electric Power & Light, American Smelting and Cerro de Pasco.

Bonds Up Moderately

The bond market finished the week with a moderate upturn today.

Despite continued low volume of trading various corporate liens reached ahead for fractional gains.

United States Governments paced the movement with a number of advances which averaged about ⅛ of a point. These were evenly distributed through the Treasury and guaranteed lists.

The rail division claimed a fair number of the gains. Leaders were Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Chicago & North Western 4¾s, Pennsylvania general 4½s, Southern Pacific 4½s and Southern Railway 4s.

Also a little improved were Anaconda Copper 4½s, Bethlehem Steel 4½s, Goodyear 5s and International Paper 5s.

German obligations received some attention at rising prices. Both the Young and Dawes plan issues have shown life recently, apparently in response to favorable appraisals of Germany's foreign trade outlook for the current year, as outlined by some economists.

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP)—Rallying power carried over from the preceding session was sufficient to lift most stocks on the curb exchange fractions to about 2 points today. Trading slackened, however, into a slow drift.

Industrials recaptured more of the ground lost earlier in the week. Gulf Oil moved up a point at one time and American Cyanamid B., Lake Shore Mines, Pittsburgh Plate Glass and Wayne Pump were fractionally to more than a point higher. Singer Manufacturing spurted 2½ on a small transaction.

Utilities still lacked steam for a real move. Minor changes up and down were recorded in American Gas & Electric, Electric Bond & Share and Standard Power & Light.

Boston Stocks

May 15, 1937

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Albany	132	132	132	132½
5.00	Bos Elevated	65	64⅝	65	65
...	Bos & Me pr pf	47½	47	47½	48
...	B & M st B pf	17	17	17	...
...	Copper Range	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10½
...	Ea Mass pf adj	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	...
...	Eastern SS	9½	9½	9½	9½
8.00	Edison Elec	136	136	136	135
1.00b	Emp Group	21¼	21¾	21¼	21½
2.50a	Fir Nat Stores	44½	44½	44½	43⅞
...	Gilchrist	11½	11½	11½	...
...	Isle Royale	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
...	Maine Cent	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
...	Narr Rac A	9	8¾	8¾	8⅝
...	Nat Tun	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¾
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	122	121½	121½	121
...	North Butte	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
3.50a	Old Colony	20½	20½	20½	...
.80b	Reece But H	23	23	23	...
2.00	Shawmut Asso	14	13⅜	14	13⅜
4.00b	Torrington	37½	37	37	...
...	Un Cop L & M	55c	55c	55c	...
1.00	Un Twist Drill	31½	30	31	...
2.00b	Unit Shoe M	86¾	86¼	86⅝	86⅞
...	Utah M & T	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
...	Warren, S D	38	38	38	...

a Paid in 1936, no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	New York Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	12.78	12.84	12.76	12.72	+.09
Oct.	12.57	12.64	12.57	12.59	+.10
Dec.	12.55	12.66	12.55	12.56	+.11
Jan.	12.56	12.63	12.56	12.58	+.11
March	12.62	12.65	12.60	12.64	+.13

Rubber Futures

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP)—Crude rubber futures closed irregular, unchanged to 4 points lower. Sales No. 1 stand, 47 contracts.

	High	Low	Last
July	21.00	20.98	21.00
September	21.15	21.10	21.10-11
October	21.15	21.15	21.12n
December	21.27	21.15	21.15

Smoked ribbed spot, 20.88n

n—Nominal.

Sugar Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Change
N. Y. July					
No. 3	2.47	2.48	2.47	2.48	+.01
World Sept. 37					
No. 4	1.18	1.19½	1.17½	1.19½	+.01½
World March 38					
No. 4	1.27	1.28	1.27	1.28	+.00½

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
June	15.40	15.40	15.38	15.40	+.08
Sept.	15.82	15.85	15.74	15.85	+.13

What Stocks Did

By the Associated Press

	Sat.	Fri.
Advances	270	406
Declines	172	268
Unchanged	174	156
Total issues	616	830

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	48	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	48	48	48	M'y14
84½	63¾	Acme Stl (4)	2	75½	75½	75½	M'y13
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.55e)	5	16⅛	16½	16½	
28⅝	24½	Adams-Millis (2)	1	24½	24½	24½	M'y14
36	30½	Addressog (.60g)	2	30	30	30	+ ¼
4⅜	2¼	Advance Rume	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
80¼	68½	Air Reduc (1a)	4	70½	70¼	70¼	— ¼
5¼	2¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
15¾	11⅜	Alaska Jun (.60a)	6	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
5⅞	3⅝	Alleghany	12	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
58½	43	Alleg pf xw	2	50	49⅞	49⅞	M'y10
59¾	43½	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	48½	47½	48¼	M'y14
59	43¾	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	50	50	50	M'y13
52⅛	40	Alleg pr pf	1	40½	40½	40½	M'y13
45⅝	33¾	Alleg Steel (.80g)	2	34	33¾	34	M'y14
27⅞	20	Allen Indust (1)	3	20½	20	20	
258½	220	Al Chem & Dye (6)	1	221	221	221	—1
33⅛	24½	Allied Mills (2g)	3	25¼	25	25	M'y14
21⅞	15	Allied Strs (.20g)	7	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
85	79½	Allied St pf (5)	4	80	79½	79½	M'y10
83½	58½	Allis-Ch Mfg (½g)	15	60	59¾	60	
39¾	28½	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	29¼	29¼	29¼	M'y14
8⅞	4⅞	Amal Lea	3	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	2	39¾	39¾	39¾	M'y14
114⅞	92½	Amerada (2)	8	94	93½	93½	M'y14
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	1	86	86	86	— ¼
41⅜	21½	Am Bank N (¼g)	3	21¾	21⅝	21¾	
80¾	57¼	Am Brake Shoe (2)	4	62¾	61¾	62¾	M'y14
121	97¼	Am Can (4a)	2	98	97⅞	98	+ ¾
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	1	155½	155½	155½	M'y12
71	50½	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	1	52½	52½	52½	+ ¼
104½	87	Am Car & F pf (4g)	2	88	88	88	M'y13
99½	72	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	8	86½	86½	86½	M'y14
148	113	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	137	137	137	M'y 4
105⅛	98	Am Chicle (4a)	5	102	101¼	101½	M'y13
23⅜	13⅝	Am Colortype	4	17⅜	17	17⅜	M'y14
30¾	23	Am Comml Alco	1	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	— ⅜
33⅝	25¼	Am Crys Sug (2g)	4	27	26	27	M'y14
13⅜	8⅛	Am Encaus Til	6	8¾	8⅜	8¾	
17	11¼	Am Europ	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	M'y13
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	11	7¾	7⅜	7¾	+ ⅛
58⅞	38¼	Am & FP $6 pf	1	38¼	38½	38¼	M'y14
68⅞	49	Am & FP $7 pf	2	48⅜	47½	47½	—1½
38½	19	Am & FP 2pf	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
21	16¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	17⅛	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
11¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	8	7¾	7½	7⅝	M'y14
55¾	37½	Am Hi & L pf (3)	3	40¼	40¼	40¼	M'y14
52⅜	42	Am Hom Pr (2.40a)	2	43	43	43	
4¾	2½	Am Ice	1	3	3	3	
27⅝	17⅛	Am Ice pf (½g)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	M'y12
17¾	13½	Am Internat	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅜
58⅞	43	Am Loco	1	44½	44½	44½	+ ½
125	101	Am Loco pf	2	109¾	109¾	109¾	
29⅜	21	Am M & For Pdy (½g)	5	21½	21	21½	M'y14
13⅜	9	Am M&Met (.30g)	3	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
68¾	46⅛	Am Metal (¼g)	2	47⅛	47	47	— ⅜
129½	115	Am Met 6% pf (6)	2	115	115	115	M'y14
16½	8½	Am Pow & Lt	11	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
87⅛	59½	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	2	60	60	60	
72½	51½	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	2	52	50	50	—2
29½	20⅛	Am R & St S (.60)	28	21⅜	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
45¼	31⅜	Am Roll M (1.20)	7	33¼	32	33	
36	23	Am Safe Raz (2)	2	29¼	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅞
29	22	Am Seating	3	23	23	23	M'y14
105¾	79⅜	Am Sm & R (1½g)	10	82¾	82	82	— ⅛
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	1	142	142	142	M'y13
107⅛	105	Am Smelt 2pf (6)	1	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	M'y14
67½	57½	Am Snuff (3a)	5	58¾	57½	58	M'y13
73¼	48⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	27	51⅞	51	51⅛	+ ⅜
26½	20	Am Stores (2)	1	21	21	21	+ ⅜
56⅞	43½	Am Sug Ref (2)	1	43½	43½	43½	— ½
143¾	129⅞	Am Sug pf (7)	1	130	130	130	M'y10
25⅞	21½	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	22½	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
187	150⅛	Am Tel&Tel (8)	3	164	164	164	— ¼
99	75	Am Tob (.5)	4	75	74¾	74⅞	—1¼
99⅞	76	Am Tob B (5)	7	77	76½	77	— ⅜
150½	128¼	Am Tob pf (6)	5	130	130	130	+1
20⅛	13⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	14	14	14	
29½	17⅛	Am Wat Wks (.40g)	17	19	18¾	18⅞	+ ¾
107	97½	Am W W 1pf (6)	1	97¾	97¾	97¾	M'y13
14⅜	8⅞	Am Woolen	2	9	9	9	
79	61	Am Wool pf (1k)	2	61	61	61	
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	13	13	12⅞	13	+ ¼
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr 8
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	1	57¼	57¼	57¼	M'y13
69½	47¾	Anaconda (¼g)	23	49½	48¾	48¾	
97	79	Anac W&C (1½g)	1	84¾	84¾	84¾	M'y11
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.15g)	5	18⅝	18½	18½	M'y14
37½	22	Andes Cop	1	23½	23½	23½	M'y11
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	6⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅜
46	40	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	2	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	M'y14
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	1	109¼	108¾	108¾	M'y14
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.35g)	4	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ¼
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	M'y14
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	101	101	101	M'y13
70½	57½	Armstrong Ck (1g)	3	60¼	60	60	M'y14
16¼	12⅛	Arnold Const (⅜g)	3	12⅞	12½	12⅛	M'y14
17⅜	10¼	Artloom	1	10	10	10	— ½
24⅜	15⅜	Assd Dry Gds	2	16½	16½	16½	
101	93	Assd DGd 1pf (6)	*1	93	93	93	M'y14
125	114	Assd DG 2pf (3½k)	1	115	115	115	Apr 26
57½	49⅝	Assoc Invest (2)	2	52	51½	51½	M'y13
94⅜	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	14	89¼	88⅛	88⅛	— ⅜
104	97½	Atchison pf (5)	1	100	100	100	+ ¼
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	3	48⅜	48	48	+1
29	21½	Atl G & W In	1	21½	21½	21½	M'y14
44	31	Atl G & W In pf	2	31½	31	31½	M'y14
37	28	Atl Refin (1)	6	29⅜	29	29⅜	+ ⅝
116½	109⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	M'y12
18½	15⅜	Atlas Corp (.80)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	50½	50½	50½	M'y14
94	70	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	71	71	71	+ ½
18¼	13¾	Atlas Tack (¼g)	3	14	13¾	13¾	M'y13
36¾	22¾	Auburn Auto	2	25	24½	24½	
9½	6⅛	Aust Nich	2	6¼	6⅛	6¼	M'y14
9¼	6	Aviation Corp	17	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	

—B—

11¼	6¼	Baldwin Loc	12	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
9½	5⅜	Baldwin Loc asd	4	6	5¾	6	+ ¼
120	86¾	Bald Loc pf	1	89	89	89	M'y14
120	88½	Bald Loc pf asd	1	99½	99½	99½	M'y 3
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	19	32½	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
47¾	33⅜	Balt & O pf	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
45	38½	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	39	39	39	+ ½
43⅜	29⅞	Barber Co(¼g)	4	30½	29⅞	30	
32	24½	Barker Bros	2	24½	24½	24½	M'y14
35¼	24¼	Barnsdall (1)	6	25⅞	25¾	25¾	+ ⅜
20¼	14¼	Bayuk Cig (.18¾g)	1	14⅜	14¾	14¾	
28¾	22½	Beatrice Cr (1g)	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
105¾	101¾	Beat Cr pfww (5)	1	103	103	103	+ ¾
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	108½	108½	108½	M'y14
15¾	12	Belding-Hem (1)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	M'y14
87	84	Belg NR pf (3.24e)	1	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	M'y12
30½	19⅛	Bendix Aviat (½g)	11	19⅞	19⅝	19¾	
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind L (.95g)	2	20½	20⅜	20⅜	
62¾	50½	Best & Co (2½a)	1	51	51	51	+ ½
105½	73	Beth Stl (1g)	20	79¾	79	79¾	+ ¼
20	18½	Beth Stl 5½ pf (1)	1	19	19	19	+ ¼
129½	117	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	1	116½	116½	116½	— ½
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (1¼g)	2	52¾	52¾	52¾	+ ¼
38	28	Black & D (1½g)	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅛
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.80g)	5	23½	23⅜	23½	
49¾	32½	Boeing Airpl	1	33½	33½	33½	
48⅛	40⅞	Bohn Alum (3)	1	41⅛	41⅜	41⅝	+ ⅛
28	24½	Borden (1.60)	4	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
43⅞	38⅞	Borg-Warner	9	43	42¼	43	+1
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	11	12¾	12	12¾	M'y14
4½	2¾	Botany C M A	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'y13
23¼	15	Bridgept Brs (.60)	5	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ¾
59⅞	41¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	7	42⅝	42⅛	42⅝	+ ⅜
53½	43⅞	Briggs & Str (3)	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ ¼
47	41	Bristol-My (2.40a)	1	42½	42	42½	M'y14
8	4	Bklyn & Qu T	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
38½	22¾	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	3	23	23	23	M'y10
53	27⅞	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅜
102¼	76	Bklyn-M-T pf (6)	1	80	80	80	— ½
52¾	31	Bklyn Un G (1.90g)	4	32¼	31½	31½	M'y14
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	M'y14
25½	17½	Brunswick-Bal	5	17½	17½	17½	M'y14
25¼	15⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	6	16⅞	16¼	16¼	
14⅜	8⅜	Budd Mfg	5	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
9¾	7⅛	Budd Mfg pf	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	M'y14
13	8	Budd Wheel	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
45¼	31	Bullard Co (¼g)	14	32⅜	32	32½	M'y14
65¼	50⅛	Bulova Wtch (4a)	1	52½	52½	52½	M'y14
35⅝	15¾	Burr Ad M (.80)	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ¼
11¾	7	Bush Term	5	7¾	7¾	7¾	
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	4	28	27	28	M'y14
18¼	13½	Butler Bros (.30g)	4	14½	14	14	+ ⅛
36¼	28¾	Butler Bro pf (1½)	2	29½	29½	29½	
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	69	5⅛	5	5	
33¾	20⅞	Byers Co	1	21½	21½	21½	— ½
34⅜	27	Byron Jack (½g)	2	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ¼

—C—

48⅛	37	Calif Pack (1½a)	5	37½	37	37	M'y14
50¾	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	M'y12
6⅜	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	7	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
20⅛	12	Calum & Hec (¼g)	13	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	+ ⅜
37⅜	16¾	Campbell Wy (1)	1	17	17	17	— ⅛
38¼	25⅛	Can D G Ale	2	26⅜	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
17½	12¼	Canad Pac	11	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
61½	48⅜	Cann Mills (½g)	1	48½	48½	48½	M'y13
18½	4⅛	Cap Adm A	5	15	15	15	M'y14
9½	7	Car & Gen (.05g)	6	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅜
176½	138	Case (JI)	9	158	155½	156	M'y14
100	85½	Caterpill Trac (2)	4	90⅛	88½	90⅛	+1¾
40¾	26⅝	Celanese (¾g)	20	38	37⅜	37¾	+ ¾
113½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	112½	112½	112½	M'y14
48¼	36½	Celotex	1	39¾	38¾	39¾	M'y14
39¼	31¾	Cent Aguir (1½a)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	M'y14
12⅝	7½	Cent Pdy	2	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
41¾	27½	Cent RR NJ	4	27½	26	27¾	—1¾
24¾	12⅜	Cent Violeta Sug	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	M'y14
14½	10⅛	Cent Rib M (.20g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	M'y14
86⅜	60	Cerro de Pas (4)	12	62½	62	62	— ½
23⅝	15	Certain-teed	4	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅜
60½	35½	Champ P&F (1a)	4	54	53½	53½	M'y13
48	23	Checker Cab	2	24	23	23	M'y14
68⅞	55½	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	21	57⅛	56¾	56⅞	+ ⅛
100	91	Ches & Oh pf (4)	2	95	95	95	M'y10
90½	77½	Ches Corp (3)	2	80¼	80	80¼	+ ¼
4⅜	2⅛	Chi & E Ill	3	3½	2½	3⅛	M'y14
13⅞	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	2	10	9½	9½	
6⅜	3½	Chi & NW	7	4¼	4¼	4¼	
19½	11½	Chi & NW pf	3	14	13⅞	13	M'y13
4	2⅛	Chi Gt West	4	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
18¼	12	Chi Gt W pf	4	12⅛	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
32	14½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	1	25½	25½	25½	M'y14
3¼	2	Chi M StP & P	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
7¼	4⅜	Chi M StP & P pf	2	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
33	21	Chi Pneu T	5	24¾	24½	24⅝	M'y14
70½	55¾	Chi Pn T pf (⅞k)	6	57	55¾	55¾	M'y14
3⅝	2⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	6	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
8¾	5½	Chi RI & P 6% pf	1	6	6	6	M'y14
10¼	6¾	Chi RI & P 7% pf	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
27½	18¾	Chi Yell Cab (2)	6	19	18¾	18¾	M'y14
22½	15¾	Chick Cot Oil	4	16	15⅞	16	M'y14
15⅞	12⅛	Childs Co	4	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	M'y14
135½	106½	Chrysler (3½g)	15	109⅞	108½	109	— ⅝

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21⅜	18⅞	City Ice & F (2)	4	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
10⅝	7	City Strs	10	7¼	7¼	7¼	
40½	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	5	36	36	36	— ¾
44¾	35	Clev Gr Br (½g)	5	39½	39	39	M'y14
98⅜	78	Cluett Pea (3)	2	86	86	86	—1
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	1	15⅛	151	151	+1
58¼	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58⅛	58	58	M'y14
25⅜	19½	Colg-Palm (½)	7	20⅞	20½	20⅜	
104½	102¼	Colg-Palm pf (6)	1	103	103	103	M'y14
62¾	51⅜	Coll & Aik (2a)	1	54	54	54	+ ¾
51⅞	34	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	9	34	34	34	M'y14
20⅞	12	Colum G&El (.20g)	40	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
108	93¾	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	94	94	94	M'y14
39½	31	Colum P vtc (1a)	9	32	31¾	32	M'y14
46⅛	40¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	*1	40¼	40¼	40¼	M'y13
125¾	112¼	Colum Carb (4a)	*1	112½	112½	112½	M'y14
69¼	56⅝	Coml Credit (4)	7	60¼	60	60	— ¼
114	100	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	M'y11
80¼	63½	Coml Inv Tr (4)	10	64	63½	64	M'y14
120	104	Coml I T cv pf (4¼)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	M'y14
21¼	14⅜	Coml Solv (.60a)	7	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
4½	2½	Comwith & Sou	39	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
75⅜	50	Com & Sou pf (3)	3	53	52½	53	+1¾
19⅛	13¼	Conde Nast	4	15⅛	15	15	M'y14
45½	36¾	Congoleum-Na (2)	2	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	+ ¼
19¼	15	Congress Cig	1	15	15	15	M'y14
18⅞	17½	Consol Cigar	1	11½	11½	11½	
13¼	8⅛	Con Coal	1	11	11	11	+ ¼
49⅞	34¾	Con Edis (1g)	12	35⅜	35¼	35⅜	— ⅛
108	103½	Con Edis pf (5)	1	103	103	103	— ½
5¾	3¼	Con Film	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
18¾	12½	Con Film pf	2	12⅝	12½	12½	
13½	9¼	Con Laundries	13	10⅛	9½	9½	M'y13
17⅞	14½	Con Oil (.80)	10	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
105⅞	104¾	Con Oil $5 pf (5)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	M'y 3
10⅜	6	Con RR Cuba pf	1	6	6	6	M'y14
1⅝	⅝	Con Text	0	¾	¾	¾

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Treasuries Up Slightly—Corporate Bonds Steady—Curb Narrow

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Columbia Gas Co. Net 36C a Share, 54C Previous Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation reports for the year ended March 31 a consolidated net income of $11,289,486 applicable to the capital stocks of Columbia after interest, depreciation, federal taxes and all other expenses and charges, which, after preferred dividend requirements, was equal to 36 cents a common share. This compared with a consolidated net income of $13,230,488, or 54 cents a common share, in the 12 months ended March 31, 1936.

Revenues Increase

Gross revenues of the corporation in the period aggregated $90,048,931, compared with $85,038,149. Operating expenses and taxes were $57,925,349, against $52,204,647.

Chairman of the board, Phil G. Gossler, told stockholders in a letter of the effect of the conversion of the company's 5 per cent preference stock into common stock, which as of Feb. 15, 1937, amounted to 620,030 shares of common from 124,006 of preference. He said:

"Due to the conversion of the preference into common stock, the amount of dividends paid on the preference stock in the twelve months ended on March 31 exceeds by $479,562 the annual dividend requirements on the amount of preference stock remaining outstanding at that date. This is equal to 4 cents a common share, and should be taken into account in considering the earnings reported on the common stock for the period, which is calculated on the number of shares outstanding as of March 31, including the additional shares issued in such conversion, but without allowance for this reduction in prior charges accomplished by this conversion."

Quarter Net Drops

For the first quarter of this year the company had a net income, after all charges, of $4,434,023, against $6,367,779 in the first quarter of 1936. Gross revenues in the period were $27,051,046, against $27,887,353 in 1936.

The reduced earnings, according to Mr. Gossler, were due to the warmer weather last winter. He also said the loss of gas and electric revenue due to the Ohio River flood was a major factor.

"The expenses in the first quarter of 1937 also reflect the increased cost due to the flood emergency and most of the repair work required to restore normal operating conditions," Mr. Gossler stated.

The company's operating expenses in the first quarter rose to $17,068,178 from $15,922,787 in the first quarter of last year.

Columbia Carbon Share Net $2.69 for Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Columbian Carbon Company and subsidiaries during the first three months of this year made net earnings of $1,448,536 after all charges and taxes except federal surtax on undistributed profits.

The profits, which include $119,433 on the sale of securities, equal $2.69 a share on the 587,411 shares of stock outstanding. In the March quarter of last year, the company earned $1,028,153, or $1.91 a share.

Business Personals

Roger Bolin has been appointed merchandising advertising manager of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, succeeding S. D. Mahan who was appointed general advertising manager of the company.

Howard S. Palmer, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad announces the appointment of Morgan B. Brainard of Hartford, Conn., as a member of the board of directors. Mr. Brainard will succeed Edward Milligan.

Four new directors were elected at the annual meeting of Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company stockholders. Those chosen were Louis M. Atherton of Boston, William Church Osborn and Philip J. Roosevelt of New York and Lawrence Howe of Chicago.

Aaron Rabinowitz, member of the New York State Insurance Board and of the State Board Housing, was elected director and chairman of the board of the Fred F. French Investing Company, parent corporation controlling one of the largest realty and building organizations in New York City.

Stockholders of the Tide Water Associated Oil Company at their annual meeting elected three new directors: John J. Hopkins of the Pacific Western Oil Corporation; Carl H. Beal, a large individual stockholder, and John Hertz, a partner in Lehman Brothers, New York City. J. A. McCarthy did not stand for re-election. With the new directors the board numbers 24 instead of 22.

At the directors' meeting of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston just held, William W. McCarthy and Rohl C. Wiggin were elected vice presidents. Other promotions made were Clarence G. Ivey, to be assistant vice-president; Edward A. Davis, assistant cashier; Arthur W. Deibert, assistant cashier, and Winthrop E. Rich, assistant trust officer.

Following the election of John K. Starkweather to membership in the New York Stock Exchange, announcement was made of the formation of the firm of Starkweather & Co. to succeed to the business of Starkweather & Co., Inc., which was established in June, 1933. The new firm will have associate membership in the New York Curb Exchange.

Harold W. Scott has been admitted as a general partner in the New York Stock Exchange firm of Dean Witter & Co.

S. Lionel Scheflan will manage the new branch office of Orvis Brothers & Co. in the Empire State Building, New York City.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
3 4¼s '47-52	115.9	115.4	115.9
6 3¼s '43-45	105.28	105.28	105.28
1 3¾s '46-56	109.2	109.2	109.2
1 3⅜s '40-43 June	105.17	105.17	105.17
5 3⅜s '41-43 Mch	106.16	106.16	106.16
6 3¼s '41	106.11	106.11	106.11
5 3¼s '44-46	105.27	105.27	105.27
1 3¼ '46-48	103.23	103.23	103.23
6 3s '51-55	102.8	102.5	102.8
94 2⅞s '55-60	100.16	100.14	100.16
5 2¾s '48-51	100.5	100.5	100.5
2 2¾s '51-54	99.16	99.16	99.16
5 2¾s '56-59	99.10	99.10	99.10
103 2½s '49-53	97.15	97.11	97.15

Federal Farm Mortgage

78 3s '49	102.	101.29	102.
5 3¼s '64	102.20	102.20	102.20

Home Owners' Loan

1 3s A '52	101.17	101.17	101.17
13 2¾s '49	99.31	99.29	99.31

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Alb & Sus 3½s '46	103	103	103
3 Allegheny 5s '44	99½	99¼	99¼
2 Am Ice 5s '53	95	95	95
1 AmT&T 5½s '43	113¼	113⅛	113⅛
1 AmT&T 3¼s '66	97¼	97¼	97¼
3 AmT&T cv 4½s '39	105¾	105¾	105¾
7 AmT&T 3¼s '61	97¾	97¾	97¾
12 Amazon Pulp C 4½s '50	105¾	105½	105½
5 Arm Del 4s '57	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
7 Arm Del 4s '55	97¾	97½	97¾
7 Arm [illegible]25 '39	102½	102½	102½
1 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
4 AT&SF 4s '95	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 At Coast clt 4s '52	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
4 AC Line 4½s '64	92⅜	92	92⅜
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	50¾	50¾	50¾
2 B&O rfg 6s '95	98½	98½	98½
1 B&O 1st 5s '48	114	114	114
1 B&O 5s '96F	84	84	84
1 B&O 5s '96F	84	84	84
1 B&O 5s 2000D	84	84	84
12 B&O cv 4½s '60	76¾	76¼	76¼
1 B&O 4s PLE&WV '41	103½	103½	103½
2 Bang & Aroo 5s '43	111½	111½	111½
2 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Beth Stl 5s '67	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
4 Bklyn Edis 3¼s '66	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
18 Bklyn Man T 4½s '66	92⅞	92½	92½
1 Bklyn U Gas 5s '45	114½	114½	114½
1 Bklyn U G 5s '57B	105½	105½	105½
17 Buf R&P 4½s '57	86½	86	86
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	60	60	60
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	124	124	124
1 Can Pac 5c '54	106½	106½	106½
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	101½	101½	101½
3 Can Pac 4s perp	92½	92½	92½
3 Cen Pac 5s '60	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	107½	107½	107½
15 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	65	63	63
1 Cen Steel 8s '41	123½	123½	123½
10 Ches Corp 5s '44	113	113	113
3 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	96½	96½	96½
1 C&Q 4½s '77	109½	109½	109½
3 C&Q gen 4s '58	109¼	109¼	109¼
30 Chi&E Ill 5s '51	37½	37	37½
4 Chi Gt West 4s '59	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
3 Ch&L 6s '66	18	18	18
8 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	28½	28¼	28½
10 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	18⅜	17⅞	18
3 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	27½	27½	27½
5 CRI&P 4½s '52A	19¼	19¼	19¼
17 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	12½	12⅜	12½
4 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	20¼	20¼	20¼
2 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
1 Chi Un Sta 3¾s '63	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
7 Chi Un Sta 3½s '51	104	104	104
1 Chi&W Ind 4½s '62	101½	101⅜	101½
8 CCC&StL 4½s '77	95	94¾	94¾
2 CCC&StL 4s '90 StL	99	99	99
8 Clev El Ill 3¾s '65	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
6 Clev Un T 5s '73	103½	102½	102½
1 Col G 5s '52 Ap	103½	103½	103½
12 Col G 5s 1961	101¼	101	101
1 Col RyP&L 4s '65	105½	105½	105½
7 Conn Riv P 3¾s '61	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Conn Coal Del 5s '60	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
26 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105	104¾	105
3 Con Edis 3½s '56	103	103	103
1 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107½	107½	107½
7 Con Oil 3½s '51	101⅛	101	101
3 Consum P 3½s '70	101½	101½	101½
5 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	90¾	90½	90⅞
4 D&G 4½s '36	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
4 Des Plaines V 4½s '47	51½	51½	51½
1 Duluth & I R 5s '37	101 13-32	101 13-32	101 13-32
25 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	104	103⅞	104
5 Erie rfg 5s '67	78¾	78⅜	78¾
6 Erie rfg 5s '75	78⅜	78¼	78¼
3 Erie 1st 4s '96	99½	99⅜	99½
5 Erie gn lien 4s '96	82¾	82¾	82¾
1 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	13	13	13
2 Fla E Cst 5s '74	13½	13⅜	13½
2 Goodrich 4¼s '56	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Goodrich 6s '45	105	105	105
2 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104¾	104¾	104¾
31 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	136	136	136
9 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	109	109	109
4 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	93½	93⅜	93½
2 Gulf St Utl 4½s '46	103½	103½	103½
2 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	46¾	46¾	46¾
3 Nud & Man rfg 5s '57	75¼	75	75
19 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	30⅛	30	30⅛
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	83	83	83
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	76¾	76¾	76¾
1 Ill Steel 4½s '40	107	107	107
7 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
5 Interb R Tr 6s '32	27	27	27
10 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	74	73¾	73¾
1 Interlake Iron 4s '47	98	97¾	98
3 Int Hydro El 6s '44	73½	73½	73½
3 Int Pap 5s '47	100⅞	100¾	100⅞
9 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	80½	80½	80½
7 K C South 3s '50	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
7 K C Term 4s '60	107	107	107
3 Kresge Found 4s '45	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53	60½	60½	60½
5 Lautaro Nit Inc '75	32	32	2
7 Leh C&N 4½s '54 A	97	96¾	97
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	73	73	73
13 Liggett & M 7s '44	130	130	130
11 Liggett & M 5s '51	122½	121	122⅛
1 Loews 3½s '46	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
7 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	93¼	93¼	93¼
3 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	90½	90½	91½
9 Maine Cen 4s '45	103½	103½	103½
1 Manhat Ry 4s '90	36	36	36
5 McCrory Strs 5s '51	103⅜	103½	103½
5 MilElRy&L 5s '61B	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	101½	101½	101½
1 M & StL 4s '49	57a	57a	57
2 Mo Pac 5s '65A	41	41	41
2 Mo Pac 5s '76G	41	41	41
48 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	19¼	18⅞	19¼
3 Mo Pac 5s 811	41	41	41
1 Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	89	89	89
2 MonWFa Pub Sv 6s 65	103	103	103
5 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Mor & Essex 5s2'55	97½	97½	97½
2 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	89¼	89	89
1 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	104½	104½	104½
5 Natl Steel 4s '65	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
3 New Eng T&T 5s '52	121	121	121
9 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	97½	97½	97½
5 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	96	96	96
1 NYC cv 6s '44	104	104	104
6 NYC rfg 5s 2013	97	97	97
11 NYC 4½s 2013A	88	87¾	87¾
12 NYC cn 4s '98	97	96¾	97
22 NYC 4½s '52	108	108	108
30 NYC 3¾s '46	102¼	102	102
15 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	88	87⅞	88
1 NYC & HR 4s '42	106	106	106
1 NYC&HR 3½s '97	95½	95½	95½
2 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	90	90	90
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝
1 NY G El H&P 5s '48	121¾	121¾	121¾
1 NY Greenwd L 5s '46	99½	99½	99½
1 NY Lack&W 4s '73A	97	97	97
12 NYNH&H 4½s '67	43	42¾	43
1 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	26½	26½	26½
10 NY O & W gen 4s '55	16½	16½	16½
10 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	14¼	14	14¼
6 Norf Sou 5s '61 A	29	29	29
1 Nor Pac 6s 2047	111	111	11
12 Nor Pac 4s '97	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
9 Ore Sh Line 5s '46	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
11 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
4 Pacif Cst 1st 5s '46	69	69	69
5 Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	97⅜	97¼	97¼
3 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Para Pict 6s '55	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 armelee T 6s '44	66	66	6
1 Penn Dix 6s '41 A	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 Penn Gl Sand 4½s '60	104¼	104¼	104¼
11 Pen P&Lt 4½s '81	101⅜	101	101
8 Pen Co 4s '52 E	105	105	105
6 Pen Co 4s '63	101⅝	101½	101⅝
1 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	109½	109½	109½
8 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	106⅛	106¼	106⅛
3 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	106¼	106¼	106¼
9 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	101½	101¼	101½
5 Pen RR 3¾s '70	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
5 Pen RR 3½s '52	109¼	109	109
11 Pere Marq 5s '56	101	101	101
24 Phila Co 5s '67	99¾	99½	99½
2 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	12½	12½	12½
6 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	30⅛	29½	30⅛
26 Philippine Ry 4s '37	27¾	27¾	27⅝
2 Porti Gen E 4½s '60	59	58¾	59
2 orto Ri A Tob 6s '42	78½	78½	78½
8 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	25⅞	25¼	25¼
12 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	93¾	93½	93¾
1 Pure Oil 4¼s '50 ww	111¼	111¼	111¼
7 Readg 4½s '97A	107	106¾	106¾
12 Repub Steel 4½s'61	95¾	95½	95½
8 Repub Steel 4½s'56	97¼	97	97
5 RochG&E 5s '62E	108½	108½	108½
1 SaguenP&L 4¼s 66	100½	100½	100½
1 StLIM&SaSR&G'33	80	80	80
2 StP&KCShL4½s '41	22	22	22
2 SeabAL cn 6s '45	17¼	17¼	17¼
1 SeaAL rfg 4s '59	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Sen-AllFla 6s'35A ct	9	9	9
3 Shell Un 3½s '51	98½	98½	98½
2 Soc Vac Oil 3½s '50	105	105	105
6 SoBellT&T 5s '41	105 ¼	¼	¼
6 SoBT&Ts'41 105 14-32	105 14-32	105 14-23	
1 SoCalGas 4½s '61	106½	106½	106½
1 So Col Pow 6s '47	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 ScNatGas 4½s'51	98½	98⅜	98½
8 SoPac 4½s'68	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
8 SoPac 4½s'81	87⅝	87½	87⅝
5 So Pac 4½s'69	88½	88½	88½
2 SoPac rfg 4s '55	105¼	105⅛	105¼
9 So Pac 3¾s '46	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 So Ry 6½s '56	100½	100⅛	100½
11 So Ry cn 5s '94	104½	104	104
14 So Ry gen 4s '56	78½	78	78½
1 Spokane Int 5s '55	31	31	31
8 Staley Mfg 4s '46	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
12 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	97⅛	97	97
3 Stude 6s cv '45	120	120	120
2 Swift&Co 3¾s '50	107	107	107
1 TenCop&Ch 6s'44	103¾	103⅜	103¾
1 TenElPow 6s '47A	93½	93½	93½
1 TRRASL 5s '44	115½	115½	115½
28 Tex Corp 3½s '51	102¾	102⅝	102¾
2 Tex&Pac 5s '79C	102	102	102
8 TexP-MP Ter5½s'64	108¾	108¾	108⅝
31 ThirdAve a]5s'60	27½	26¾	26¾

Bond Sales (in dollars): Total today, 2,087000; previous day, 7,989,999; week ago, 4,273,000; year ago, 3,348,000; two years ago, 5,260,000; Jan. 1 to date, 1,442,945,000; year ago, 1,473,897,000; two years ago, 1,323,985,000.

Xin—Ex-Interest. Ct—Certificates.

Dividend Declarations

Company.	Increased Rate.	Pe- riod.	Pay- able.	Hldrs. of Record
Champion Hard Co	$2 ..	Final	May 15	May 5
Burmah Oil Co	17½% ..	Final	.....	.....
Ford Motor. Co., Ltd, A D R for ord (registered)	21 3-10c ..	Interim	May 19	Apr. 30
Singer Mfg Co, Ltd, A D R for ord	28¾c ..	Interim	May 19	Apr. 23
Woolworth (F. W.) & Co, Ltd	9d ..	Interim	.....	.....
Brazilian Tr L&P	50c ..	Irregular	July 10	May 31
Oswego Falls Corp	10c ..	Irregular	May 1	Apr. 24
Union Gas Co of Canada, Ltd	15c ..	Irregular	June 15	May 22
Am Rad & Stand S	15c Q	Regular	June 30	May 28
Do pf	$1.75 Q	Regular	June 1	May 25
Bishop Oil Corp	5c ..	Regular	June 15	June 1
Boston Wharf Co	$1 S	Regular	June 30	June 1
Buffalo, Niag & East Pow Co 1st pf	$1.25 Q	Aug. 2	July 15	
Do pr pf	40c Q	July 1	June 15	
Burd Piston R Co	25c Q	June 1	May 15	
Calam Sug Estate	40c Q	July 1	June 15	
Cen Illinois Lt Co 4½% pf	$1.12½	Q July 1	June 19	
City of Paris Dry Goods Co 7% 1st pf	$1.75 Q	Aug. 16	Aug. 10	
Do	$1.75 Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 10	
Compo Shoe M Cp	25c ..	June 15	June 5	
Del & Bound Brook RR Co	$2 Q	May 20	May 17	
Electrolyzer Corp	25c Q	June 1	May 22	
Do 7% pf	$1.75 Q	June 1	May 22	
Finance Co of Am,A	15c ..	June 30	June 19	
Do B	15c ..	June 30	June 19	
Do 7% pf	43¾c ..	June 30	June 19	
Do 7% pf A	87½c ..	June 30	June 19	
First Hold Cp (Pasadena, Calif) 6% pf	$1.50 Q	June 1	May 20	
Fulton Mkt Cold Stor Co 8% pf	$2 Q	June 1	May 20	
Glens Falls Ins Co	40c Q	July 1	June 15	
Hammermill Paper Co 6% pf	$1.50 Q	July 1	June 15	
Hein-Werner Mot Parts Corp	15c Q	June 25	June 15	
Ill Water Service Co. 6% pf	$1.50 Q	June 1	May 15	
Merck Co	25c ..	July 1	June 18	
Do 6% pf	$1.50 Q	July 1	June 18	
Monroe Loan Soc, A & B	Q	June 1	May 22	
Motor Fin Corp	25c Q	May 15	May 19	
Muncie W W 8½ pf	$2 Q	June 1	June 1	
Natl Oats Co	25c Q	June 1	May 22	
Ohio Edison $5 pf	$1.25 Q	July 1	June 15	
Do $6 pf	$1.50 Q	July 1	June 15	
Do $6.60 pf	$1.65 Q	July 1	June 15	
Do $7 pf	$1.75 Q	July 1	June 15	
Do $7.20 pf	$1.80 Q	July 1	June 15	
Olaa Sugar Co, Ltd	10c M	May 25	May 15	
Okla G&E 7% pf	$1.75 Q	June 15	May 28	
Do 6% pf	$1.50 Q	June 15	May 28	
Oshko B'Gosh, Inc	10c Q	June 1	May 20	
Do $2 conv pf	50c Q	June 1	May 20	
Peoples D Strs, Inc.	25c Q	July 1	June 8	
Do 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q June 15	June 1	
Phila Germantown & Norristn RR	$1.50 Q	June 4	May 20	
Pioneer G M of BC	10c ..	July 2	June 1	
RelianceIns (Phila)	30c ..	June 15	May 28	
Shattuck (FG) Co	15c ..	June 21	June 1	
Victor-Monaghan	$1.50 Q	June 1	May 20	

Market Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

Stocks

	30 Ind'ls	15 RR's	15 Ut's	60 St'ks
	A.2	A.1	Unch.	A.2
Net chg	89.6	44.7	41.7	66.3
Saturday	89.4	44.6	41.7	66.1
Previous day	94.5	45.7	45.8	70.0
Month ago	81.8	34.0	45.6	60.8
Year ago	101.0	49.5	54.0	75.3
1937 high	88.5	37.8	41.4	65.4
1937 low	99.3	43.5	53.7	72.8
1936 high	73.4	30.2	43.4	55.7

Movement in Recent Years

1932 low	17.5	8.7	23.9	18.9
1929 high	146.9	153.9	184.3	157.7
1927 low	51.6	95.3	61.8	61.8

Bonds

Net chg.	20 Rails	10 Indust	10 Util	10 For'n
	A.1	Unchg.	D.1	D.2
Sat.	93.0	103.0	98.3	71.0
Previous day	92.9	103.0	98.4	71.2
Month ago	94.1	102.9	99.6	71.4
Year ago	91.9	102.5	101.5	68.5
1937 high	99.0	104.4	102.8	74.7
1937 low	92.6	102.4	98.4	70.5
1936 high	98.2	104.4	103.1	73.0
1936 low	86.9	101.8	99.3	67.6
1932 low	45.8	40.0	64.6	42.2
1928 high	101.1	98.9	102.9	100.5

10 Low-Yield Bonds

Sat..	110.0	Prev day	110.0
Month ago	108.8	Year ago	111.7
1937 high	113.7	1937 low	108.4
1936 high	113.5	1936 low	110.2
1928 high	104.4	1932 low	86.8

z—new low

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	1.24⅛	1.26⅝	1.23⅞	1.26	+.02¼
July	1.16⅞	1.18⅜	1.16⅜	1.18⅛	+.01⅞
Sept.	1.15⅜	1.16⅝	1.15¼	1.16½	+.02
Corn					
May	1.30¼	1.31⅛	1.29⅞	1.30⅜	+.01⅛
July	1.17½	1.17⅞	1.16⅝	1.17⅜	+ ⅜
Sept.	1.09	1.10	1.09	1.09⅝	—.01
Oats					
May	.50	.51	.49¾	.50⅞	+.01¼
Rye					
May	1.11⅞	1.14⅛	1.11⅞	1.12	+.01½
July	1.00⅞b	1.00⅞b	1.00b		

b—Bid.

Producers Corp. Offers Stock

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offering is being made of 50,000 shares of Producers Corporation 6 per cent preferred stock at $10 a share, by a banking syndicate headed by Link, Gorman & Co.

Insurance Firms Paid $2,829,300,138 In Policies in '36

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the year 1936 payments to life insurance policy holders in the United States and Canada amounted to $2,829,300,138, according to figures made public yesterday by the National Underwriter, weekly insurance newspaper. Of the total, 62 per cent went to living policyholders and the remainder to beneficiaries. In 1935 payments amounted to $2,908,653,202.

According to the figures for 1936, there was a gradual reduction from the peak which was reached in 1932, when $3,557,747,881 was paid out by life insurance companies. This falling off is attributed to the improvement in general economic conditions, which in turn has relieved the demand for cash-surrender values.

According to the survey, the depression accentuated the demand for cash values and the $1,589,000,000 cash-surrender value and dividend total in 1931 increased to $2,088,000,000 in 1932. The total in 1936 had dropped to $1,326,000,000.

Although life insurance companies, says the report, paid about $3,000,000,000 to policy-holders and beneficiaries, total assets increased from $24,857,102,403 in 1935 to $26,618,068,953 in 1936.

On Dec. 31, 1936, there was $110,730,831,607 total insurance in force, according to the survey. Ordinary life policies accounted for $79,420,661,940; industrial, $19,234,347,644, and group, $12,075,822,023.

New York State led the country in life insurance payments with $505,000,000 and Pennsylvania was second with $281,000,000. New York City, with $150,131,000 compared with $146,070,000 in 1935, was first among the cities of the country. Other payments in New York State were as follows: Buffalo, $14,646,000; Rochester, $5,845,000; Syracuse, $3,347,000; Albany, $2,248,000; Yonkers, $1,889,000; Troy, $1,469,000; Mount Vernon, $1,247,000; New Rochelle, $1,217,000; Schenectady, $1,185,000; Utica, $1,166,000; Binghamton, $1,116,000.

	1936	1937
Ordinary Insurance		
January	$447,126,000	$432,820,000
February	419,392,000	459,347,000
March	469,087,000	581,737,000
April	459,797,000	528,762,000
Total	$1,795,402,000	$2,002,666,000
Industrial Insurance		
January	$193,344,000	$195,405,000
February	212,055,000	212,231,000
March	246,011,000	258,087,000
April	244,356,000	246,589,000
Total	$895,766,000	$912,312,000
Group Insurance		
January	$40,981,000	$42,051,000
February	30,498,000	40,247,000
March	56,213,000	77,956,000
April	37,213,000	57,022,000
Total	$164,905,000	$277,276,000
Total Insurance		
January	$681,451,000	$670,276,000
February	661,945,000	711,825,000
March	771,311,000	917,780,000
April	741,366,000	832,373,000
Total	$2,856,073,000	$3,132,254,000

Market Opinions

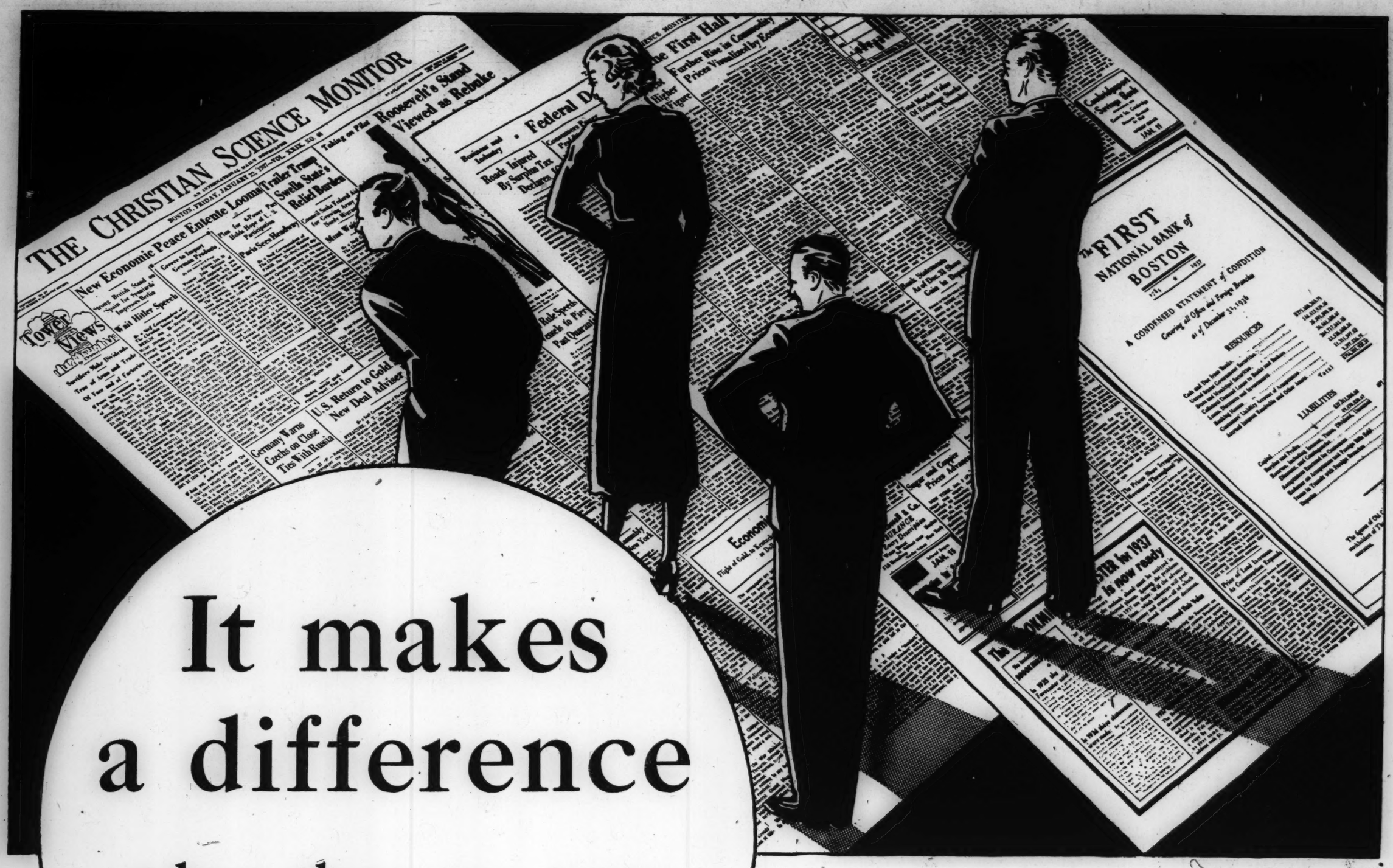
Hornblower & Weeks, New York—We venture to answer the question whether a bear market has started, by expressing the opinion that nothing has occurred as yet to warrant concluding that anything more serious is taking place than a long-delayed correction of either the April, 1936, phase of the March, 1935, recovery movement, or the latter as a whole. If a development along the latter lines was a reasonable expectation in January when the averages were 186, why is that not a logical deduction now?

Henry Clews & Co., New York—The market is now resting on a firm basis and it is doubtful if the material contraction in activity that has taken place during the past 10 days is the forerunner of a prolonged downward movement. It is a healthy development and provides a breathing spell which was long overdue, as prices and activity heretofore had been moving at an alarming pace and called for some sort of a corrective.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston—There appears no explicable reason in connection with domestic industrial conditions for any drastic recession in the market. On the other side of the water markets, especially for commodities, have registered many shrinkages, and the feeling is somewhat general that many American stocks have been sold to protect various speculative situations abroad.

E. A. Pierce & Co.—We would not yet follow the advance, preferring to await more definite signs that liquidation from foreign markets has run its course.

Paine, Webber & Co.—Further rally of about one point per share in industrials would bring prices about halfway back to their May tops. A rally of that proportion is about the best that can reasonably be looked for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Peace Education Vital to Anti-War Drive

(Continued From Page 1)

sound measures against the very outbreak of war.

But the question immediately arises, "What are the causes of the present war threat, that we may help to prevent them?"

"Haves" and "Have Nots"

There are two groups of nations in the world today, the dissatisfied powers and the satisfied powers. The satisfied nations do not want war; they want to keep what they have got. Though they are thus pacific, it may be that their very possession of desired colonies or raw materials or trade channels, is an incitement to war. But the problem would not be solved—even if it were possible to do so—just by taking a generous slice of possessions from the "haves" and presenting it to the "have nots."

What the "have nots" really want is not territory or trade alone, but everything that is comported in the words: "national security." They want a chance for people to live and work and prosper in honor and stability. They want to grow and expand, not necessarily in territory; they want the familiar old "place in the sun."

The latest bursts of aggressiveness, manifested first through authoritarian forms of government which stamped out internal oppositions, and then in national armaments and positive adventures, all spring from the inescapable natural desire of peoples to rectify what they thought were intolerable wrongs.

Maladjustments to Blame

The world problem may then be set down as "maladjustment." That is the basic cause of the latest war threats. It is a different sort of maladjustment than that which prevailed in 1914, with somewhat different causes.

Now, what needs to be done? There are three parallel steps, speaking now in the plane of governmental action. First, the economic steps capable of reducing much of this maladjustment should be taken; second, the arms race itself should be curbed, by negotiating a stand-still agreement and proceeding later to reductions; third, future peace should be insured by working toward a world agreement whereby a threat against one nation is a threat against many—if not all—nations. This stage may be far removed, but it can be approached a step at a time. Already there are several nations—the British Commonwealth for one example, the western hemisphere under the generalized Monroe Doctrine for another—where it is solemnly agreed that an external attack upon one nation will be resisted by all.

It is clear enough that the rearmament of Germany and the new aggressions of Italy spring from a complex of causes perched on the shoulders of internal economic distress. Japan's adventures in China proceed in large part, and date chronologically, from the narrowing of world markets and various stages in the economic depression.

Back to 1914

In 1914 a great world depression was well on the way when the war struck, and played its part as a contributory factor. It may be urged, in seeming refutation, that in 1914 world trade was relatively free as compared with 1937, and that the freeing of trade now would not ensure peace. This is entirely true. But the freeing of trade today would relieve strains, pave the way to a widening understanding that national welfares are interdependent, and that security can come only by common resistance to war.

The road to peace through restoration of trade has been assiduously followed by Cordell Hull, American Secretary of State, since 1933. He has only got a little way, but he has negotiated 15 reciprocal trade agreements in not one of which is there any barrier against any other nation. In every one of these agreements, some barriers are lowered.

Two opportunities are now opening through which substantial progress could be made. The Imperial Conference convened yesterday in London. It is to survey the broad field of relations between the nations of the commonwealth. Politically, the dominions seem certain to take a stand behind British rearmament, which may have a substantial effect on the world situation, and particularly upon the Mediterranean. Economically, however, an even greater opportunity opens. The Ottawa agreements, however valuable to the commonwealth, have quite plainly hampered trade between the British nations and other countries. Perhaps they were necessary as a crisis measure. But now various dominions, particularly Canada, are progressing rapidly toward freer trade policies.

London's Opportunity

There will apparently be an effort at London to liberalize the economic relations of the Empire and the rest of the world. Such a decision, making first possible an Anglo-American reciprocal trade treaty on a fruitful basis, might be a long step toward general economic improvement.

As long as the Ottawa agreements stand high, as long as the American tariff and French restrictions continue, so long will Germany be able to plead that it can secure markets and raw materials only by possessing a colonial empire of its own. And so long will it increase armaments to secure the outlets. So any breaches in the Ottawa wall, any lowering of the Hawley-Smoot barricade, any gaps in the French barbed-wire entanglement, will contribute directly and practically to the basic European problem, which is National Socialist Germany. Precisely similar arguments apply to Italy, and the Duce's drive for his own empire.

A second practical opportunity for trade openings lies in the activities of Premier Paul van Zeeland of Belgium, who is charged by his own Oslo group of powers—plus the British and French—to examine the possibilities of general economic improvement. He is coming to Washington early next month.

Oslo Group in Between

The Oslo group stands part way between the "haves" and the "have nots." Neutral for the most part in the great war, these little states are desperately anxious to prevent the outbreak of another war. They come with clean hands to the present discussions, not having shared in the spoils of war directly. They have entree in Berlin. They are more popular in Washington than are the late allies. So Dr. van Zeeland is an ideal negotiator for present purposes.

Standing powerfully behind this drive for open trade channels—now bearing fruit after all Secretary Hull's patient preaching and negotiating—is the tripartite monetary agreement. By means of this instrument, the major world currencies are held in balance. Three great exchange funds, of Britain, France, and the United States, as the servants of three centers of financial diplomacy, are preventing the monetary vagaries which produced the worst disturbances of the whole trade storm. For a 10 per cent slip in the exchange value of a currency is equivalent to a 10 per cent tariff, plus a great deal of added uncertainty. Nothing is more disastrous than a monetary war.

So the world has taken one long step toward appeasement: the monetary step. Next comes the economic step, and with the patient methods of Secretary Hull arise these new hopes concerning the Imperial Conference and European improvement through Dr. van Zeeland's missions.

Political Steps Needed

But neither financial nor economic steps can go far without political appeasement. Here all the cross-currents of European politics come into play: the journeyings of General Göring to Rome, the Franco-British understanding, the disposition of Austria between Italy and Germany, and so on through the whole whirling picture. With the details of this diplomatic traffic, the United States quite properly disclaims ability to help.

But, in thus keeping clear of political maneuvers, the United States must be careful that it does not disclaim too much. A basis for European political appeasement must be laid. What are the fundamentals today? Italy with some backing from Germany is struggling to get dominance in Spain, while Russia, France, and Britain are resisting with varying degrees of energy. This is the outward political manifestation of the arms race. The Spanish conflict, barring unforeseen "incidents," seems to approach stalemate. Meantime, British re-armament goes along steadily, more impressive from the moral determination of the British people—now to be reinforced somewhat by the dominions—than from the actual details of armament.

France is also strengthening its armament, Russia presents a formidable and—as in all history—an inscrutable military mass, while the United States is placing its navy in first-class shape.

Democracies Do It, Too

In short, the democracies (waiving Russia, which is fortuitously on their side) are beginning to prove that once aroused and determined, they can outbuild the dictatorships. Already the pace set by the economically stronger nations is beginning to tell, and severely, on the dictatorships.

The time cannot be far away—perhaps next autumn, perhaps next year—when the aggressive nations will see that the "scale of force is turning against them." Then, as Professor Webster suggests, it may be possible to "put the lid on armaments." The mere fact of stabilization, of a standstill, would be a vast gain. Later, it should be possible to proceed to actual reduction.

Such an agreement would not be possible if the "have-nots" still live in an atmosphere of insecurity, or feel they do not possess equal opportunity with other nations. Economic appeasement is the main road to security, however, with liquidation of the old heritages of the war: economic as well as political.

But if a fair measure of freer trade is attained, if a standstill agreement on armaments were secured, more would still be necessary. There would be necessary the nucleus of an understanding between nations that peace was so precious to them as to be worth fighting for. This ideal rings out from the earlier articles in this series.

New League

It is not that a new League of Nations need be established. It is not necessary that universal agreement be achieved. Indeed, the new world organization is more likely to come by a few nations getting together, absolutely firm in their determination to fight for peace, and by their moral resolution attracting more and more nations to their side.

As Lord Lytton points out, such an understanding necessitates two things:

"1. An acceptance of collective judgment in the remedying of grievances and the pursuit of justice;

"2 A determination to use their force collectively, if need be, to prevent a breach of the peace.

"Such an alliance can only come into existence slowly because it involves a certain limitation of absolute national sovereignty, but strong collective force for the defense of peace remains the only ideal working for as it is the only remedy which can bring security to all—the weak as well as the strong."

Make Peace More Precious

Finally, to summarize, it has been shown in this series of articles that the first problem for the individual is to see that the threat of war is no distant and hypothetical thing, to be shut out by banging the closet door, but a problem demanding the best in daily thought and understanding. As for governmental remedies, they have followed along three channels: a reopening of trade relationships which will better promote the economic security of men and women in the have and have-not countries alike; a stabilization and later reduction of armament; a gradual upbuilding of the consciousness that peace is most precious, an ideal more glorious than war, and that the rule of law between nations depends upon a firm determination to resist by force all threats to the peace.

The last may seem, a long step ahead, particularly in practical American politics. But tentative gestures have been made in that direction, even by the United States, as witness President Roosevelt's proposal for a universal non-aggression agreement. And in the Western Hemisphere, the American guarantee against external aggression has been firm and militant for a century—the Monroe Doctrine, based on realistic self-interest.

Precisely for the same self-interest, which is self-preservation against another world war, some such guarantee may be the crucial stage in the "What" that must come after rearmament.

Peace Up To the People

The race to rearm is universally recognized as leading only to a conflagration that must threaten the whole of western civilization. How can the vicious circle be broken? A series of six articles concluding in today's issue of the Monitor prepares the ground for a way out. The following specific proposals are advanced:

1. Earmarking by the United States, Britain, and France of 10 per cent of their arms budgets for a peace fund. With it an "Emergency Peace Force" would be trained. Unarmed, this force would be sent to relieve distress among nations in time of disaster, and to combat economic and social maladjustments.

2. Solidarity among peace-loving nations. While avoiding armed alliances or closed blocs, a few nations can use their strength to prevent the outbreak of war. They would fight, if necessary, to curb an aggressor.

3. Further lowering of world trade barriers, and monetary stabilization, such as is now being advocated by the so-called Oslo group of nations.

4. Gradual return to arms limitation and reduction, after aggressive nations see that the "scale of force is turning against them."

Peace Must Be Positive

The six articles stress the fact that peace must be made dynamic, attractive, positive, worth fighting for, implemented, and morally rearmed in order to overcome the militarist forces now gripping the world.

Other significant phrases culled from the article are:

"War will never be overcome by negative means."

"The armaments race must be replaced by causes as strong and vital as itself if it is to be overcome."

"Moral disapproval, if not backed by action, is ineffective."

Defense of a Common Code

"If defense . . . is to be reconciled with peace and equality of right, it must be the co-operative defense of some common code."

Virtual unanimity was reached by the writers, working independently on the important point that peace must become the concern of every peace lover—not left to governments alone.

Peace is "a matter of human thinking." Men must be "taught to conceive peace as a high, risky and therefore attractive adventure."

Problem of Conscription Stirs Philippine Islands

(Continued From Page 1)

him. Filipinos evaded Spain's forced service, when they could, and Major General de los Reyes was one young Filipino who did so.

"Filipinos' immediate loyalties are not national, as yet; nationalism still has a long way to go, for triumph in the Philippines, where loyalty and fidelity is first to your family, then to your village. In the Philippines, where law takes little account of the people's customs, even the 49 provincial governments are, to the people, merely tax-gathering and tyrannical devices of the central government in Manila for lifting tribute from the peasants' purses.

Indifference of People

"With such the feeling, it is not merely the draft that is avoided—it is most things that Manila wishes done. Manila is foreign to the peasants; she is a wicked spendthrift city who wastes the funds she makes the peasants pay into her treasury. Quezon, and his confreres of the landlord class that rules the islands, are sure they require an army to defend the country against invasion, having in mind Japan.

"Others, more intelligent, sense the national vanity of plans to maintain an army sufficient to defend the islands from a really aggressive foe; still others think the army is not being organized and recruited for that purpose, but as a powerful sword for purposes of domestic discipline.

"In these circumstances, the draft is resisted, partly because it is something new and the peasants require time to adjust their lives to it.

Becomes Family Affair

"First, there must be considered the family income, and then, whether the poll tax shall be paid. Many Filipinos 20 years old are married and have children; if not, they give what they earn to their mothers, who need it all for the younger children. Off at the Cadre, in training, the trainee will have only 2½ cents a day: for six months he can send nothing home, and more than likely he will require something from home.

"General de los Reyes is aware of the difficulties married men confront. He places them on deferred status after they have registered. Prosecution is for evading registration and takes place in the ordinary courts of law. It is generally successful, and penalties are severe: A maximum fine of $100 and maximum prison sentence of one year, followed by the military service after all! But prisoners are contrite, since they have been outwitted and caught, and judges, guided by policy, usually omit the fine and limit imprisonment to less than a month. This minimizes the public expense, angers the family less, and gets the convict into khaki with dispatch.

"Last year was the first year of conscription, when more than 130,000 youths were registered and 40,000 chosen for training. This year registrations are much lighter. They will hardly exceed 100,000, but this is a multitude quite large enough to cull 40,000 fit men from. Registration was to take place between April 1 and April 7. It was so light that the time was extended to April 30.

Plans for Prosecution

"Some, not all, who evade registration will be prosecuted. This will be to set examples, as such examples were set last year. The Government can't afford to prosecute all evaders, either of registration or actual service when called, because the burden on prisons and taxes would be too great. General de los Reyes takes a tolerant view, being prudently aware of budget limitations as well as the treatment of his people.

"The National Defense Act was the first law enacted by the Quezon dictatorship, the first act he demanded from the commonwealth assembly. Whooping it up, many industrial employers promised that pay of trainees would continue during their conscript service, after which they could return to their old jobs at their old pay. In practice this works out poorly. It is easy to say you will let trainees off and keep their pay going to their families, but it is easier and more practical to employ no one, or at least few, who must go out for training.

"The attitude of members of the chamber of mines is typical. They pay trainees nothing while they are at the cadres; they do promise to re-employ them at their old pay, if they come back to work from the cadres immediately, but not necessarily at their old work. This may be tantamount to actual demotion, it penalizes men for obeying the mandate to submit to training. The apprenticeship that a man has been going through may have to be repeated in another branch of the work, perhaps less to his liking, before he qualifies for higher wages.

Problems on Farm

"This seems to illustrate the general attitude of industry. On plantations a trainee's situation is much more precarious. Farm work is seasonal and cannot be put off. There are plenty of farmhands to take a trainee's place, and he knows it. He evades registration, sometimes by falsely advancing his age in buying his cedula and paying the poll tax, with penalties, of course; and after registration he may evade reporting for training when officers visit the plantation to bring him in. He may do this with connivance of his landlord, sympathizing with his plight yet determined no bit of cost on that account shall turn up against the net cost of producing his rice, sugar, copra or manila hemp.

"Evasion of service is easier on the plantations, where eligibles may get wind of the officers' approach, and take to cover until the danger passes. The evil of the system is that its burdens fall entirely on its victims. This was found out last year, when sheer novelty raised the registrations to more than 130,000. It explains the difficulty of securing more than 100,000 registrations this year, and the necessity of extending the time, without penalty, during which eligibles may register.

"Trainees are lonesome and homesick at the Cadres. They have only 2½ cent sa day. The routine of barrack life is obnoxious to them, and their complaints, usually somewhat ridiculous unless broad allowances are made, get into their letters home, and even more into the word they send or carry home; and this gets around in neighborhood gossip, spreading sentiment against registration. The ration is that of the Philippine constabulary, cost 15 cents a day per man, plenty of rice and whatever vegetables, fish and meat are to be had. Alas, to these youngsters, it is not home cooking.

"Then it is found a fellow has to wash his own clothes, woman's work that he never does at home; and the detail to 'kitchen police' is very strange and repugnant.

Religious Objections

"Most of all, for these religious youths—all men in the Orient are fundamentally religious—it is terrible to be in camp at the Cadres, far from home, on great festival days.

"Religion is a factor in the willing registration of Muhammedans, too. They cannot serve Christians with fidelity, but the word in Manila is that they are learning to submit to registration and training, to acquire the ability in use of modern arms that they will cherish against any opportunity that may present itself, for them to fight for their religious heritage and their Mindane lands. Even last year there was no trouble about the quotas in Sulu, an example that seems to be catching on in Lanao and Cotabato.

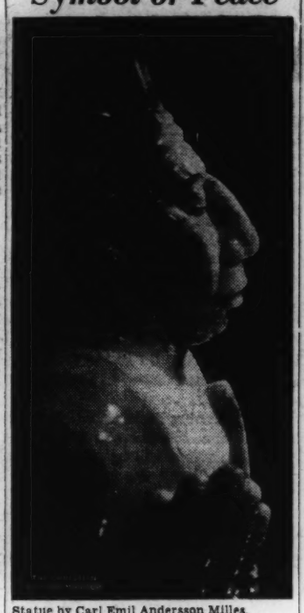
"In general, the situation is not precisely resistance to the draft. It is skepticism about it, the people always doubting the good intentions of their overlords, and it is the necessity of adjusting family economy to it.

Illiteracy Revealed

"It is further somewhat interesting that the draft reveals widespread illiteracy still prevailing among young Filipinos. Among some provincial groups of trainees illiteracy is reported to have been nearly 70 per cent. The conditions exposed will almost surely evoke educational reforms, if money can be found for them, because the people resent their ignorance of letters and their wrath about this smolders ominously.

"Educators suggest compulsory primary education, one of the fundamental guarantees of the Philippine constitution. But there is not the money for this, even with all the free trade the islands enjoy with the United States; and there will be far less money when this trade is gone, and Philippine sugar no longer sells duty-free in New York and San Francisco, and the day dawns that Quezon says he so anxiously and patriotically awaits, when he can fly his flag independently of the American, now always on its right, and regiment his conscripts for the country's defense. Training 40,000 youths a year, the 10-year commonwealth period is to provide 400,000 trained men in addition to the larger number taught drill tactics in all the schools from the age of 10 years. This is the leaven of nationalism from which is to come a full round load of Philippine belligerency."

Symbol of Peace



Statue by Carl Emil Andersson Milles, Swedish Sculptor

Head of Indian Figure

Part of the 55-Ton White Onyx Statue in the City Hall and Courthouse at St. Paul, Minn., Erected as a Peace Memorial and Dedicated to the War Veterans of Ramsey County

President Rejects Compromise

(Continued From Page 1)

which opponents reply: "All right, if we were certain that you really would economize."

President Roosevelt conveyed his wishes to Congress at two separate conferences, first with Senator Robinson, and then with Speaker Bankhead and Mr. Rayburn.

How Court Plan Stands

According to some of his friends, Senator Robinson had intended to inform the President of the precarious position of the court plan, and to urge an adjustment. His idea was not a surrender, but to work out a firm and definite adjusted program and to take an aggressive stand upon it.

But on emerging from the President's office, the Senate leader dictated this statement:

"The principal subject under discussion this afternoon with the President was the situation of the court reorganization bill. We have gone into the matter in some detail. I see no prospect of any adjustment or compromise and expect that the battle will go on."

(Senator Robinson first dictated a slightly different draft, and then corrected his words, having said that he saw "no prospect at this stage of compromise or settlement." He struck out the words "at this stage" and changed "settlement" to "adjustment.")

"The vote on the Supreme Court will be close," he continued, "with a fair prospect of the passage of the bill.

"With respect to general legislation, the Senate has kept well up with its work and the calendar is smaller than I have ever known it to be at this advanced stage of a session of the Congress. All the general appropriation bills, with the exception of the military bill and the interior department bill have been disposed of. There probably will be another deficiency measure toward the end of the session."

Factors in the Situation

Thus, with the President's position on the court plan newly defined, practical politics turns on several factors. First, the Supreme Court is soon expected to hand down its decision on the Social Security Act, and whichever way it goes, the effects are expected to be momentous.

If the court upholds the act, observers feel that the President's six-judge addition is almost certain of defeat. At best, the chances are close, Senator Robinson only claimed a "fair prospect" of passage, and it is likely that the outcome hinges on enough votes to count on the fingers of one hand, out of the entire Senate. Moreover, following an almost certain adverse report in the Judiciary Committee it is not at all clear when, or if, the six-judge plan will come to a vote on the floor of the Senate, despite the President's insistence. A filibuster is probable, if the opposition feels there is any chance of the bill squeaking through.

But if the Supreme Court throws out the Security Act, in whole or in major part, then more sympathy for the President's six-judge plan is foreseen. Even then, the opposition — though smaller numerically — might be equally determined to prevent a vote by filibuster.

Other Factors Involved

Other political factors involved are the maneuvering around the other legislative items emphasized by the President yesterday. An infinite amount of jockeying can take place. Out of the whole confused picture, it is still likely that a program definitely satisfactory to the President may emerge.

As for the legislative program, Speaker Bankhead was the press officer.

"I think the President," he said, "probably within a few days—probably next week—will send to Congress his views for the establishment of additional TVA's in this country.

"We discussed economy in a very limited way. The question of a 10 per cent or 15 per cent cut, the President thinks, is a matter for Congress to work out. He did not express any particular opinion upon that subject.

"I think the President may later on send a message on labor legislation. He is not prepared to do it now."

From various legislative leaders in touch with the President, it was learned that he strongly feels labor legislation should be enacted to redeem the party's pledges, and that a group of New Deal plan-drafters had worked out wages and hours legislation.

Farmers

(Continued from Page 1)

blocked or weakened in House committee.

2. The Senate lopped off many millions from the proposed soil conservation grant in the agriculture supply bill.

3. The wheat crop insurance bill got through the Senate, but is still tied up in House committee.

4. The "ever-normal" granary bill has not even been introduced, though backed by Secretary Wallace.

Now the powerful Farm Bureau Federation comes along with a comprehensive program for which it will enlist the support of other farm organizations, and then seek to drive it through Congress. Full details have not yet been revealed, but in general it appears to be one of the most comprehensive and potentially important measures that has been offered on the farm front for a good while.

Its general purpose is to put into effect the Wallace "ever-normal" granary scene, but considerably amplified, so as, in the words of Mr. O'Neal, to "put a bottom under as well as a ceiling over" prices of farm products.

Yesterday, H. R. Tolley, AAA administrator, verified Mr. O'Neal's statement that the Administration would not offer a program of its own. However, said Mr. Tolley, the O'Neal program includes all that the Administration has been seeking as well as a good deal more.

The new plan in general, follows:

The Government would be called upon to lend to individual farmers 85 per cent of the parity price of crops.

This would keep market prices at or above the 85 per cent minimum, plus a direct payment at the end of the marketing year, of the difference between the weighted average market price during the year and parity.

Parity would be defined as "a price level which will give the farmer purchasing power equivalent to the 1909-1914 average."

If the parity price of corn were fixed at $1, and the average market price during the year was 85 cents, the Government would make a 15-cent-a-bushel payment to co-operating farmers.

To become a co-operator, however, the farmer would be compelled to sign a contract agreeing to reduce production whenever asked to do so by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Denmark

(Continued from Page 1)

one of her attendants with her, but the King prefers to be alone.

Each morning, when at the Palace of Amalienborg, he may be seen riding between 7 and 8 o'clock, for he rises each day at 6:30, not quite as early as one of his predecessors—King Christian IV who rose at 4 o'clock and took his mid-day dinner at 9 in the morning—but early enough for other early-risers to enjoy exchanging a good morning and a smile with him.

His birthday, which comes in September, is always spent at one of his country homes, Sorgenfri, and there small children compete with each other to be the first to present a bouquet on that morning.

In 1920, when part of South Jutland was returned to Denmark, and King Christian formally took possession of it, he was crossing the boundary on his white horse when a small child handed to him a bunch of flowers. The King leaned down and gently lifted the little girl to the front of his saddle, riding over the boundary amid the cheers of the people. The girl received a wedding gift from the King a short while ago on the occasion of her marriage.

At the Students' Association His Majesty is a popular and lively guest each year, and seems to have the ability to join in the fun without making the students feel ill at ease.

Queen Alexandrine is interested in the condition of women workers. She has accompanied the King to Iceland, Greenland and the Faeroe Isles on more than one occasion. They are the only Danish monarchs to have visited these far north possessions in the country's history, and the fact that Her Majesty has undertaken these long journeys has further endeared her to the people.

Allied Stores' Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Allied Stores Corporation has notified the New York Stock Exchange that at the annual stockholders meeting on May 3, Edward W. Broidy, P. J. Ebbott and John P. McGuire were elected directors of the concern.

Mackay Radio Appeals Finding of U. S. Board

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP)—The Postal Telegraph and Cable Corporation announced May 13 the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company had filed an appeal from the decision of the Federal Communications Commission denying Mackay Radio's application for a circuit for radio communication between the United States and Norway.

The appeal, the announcement said, was filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. "We intend to carry this case through to the highest courts," Clarence H. Mackay, president of Mackay Radio, said.

SHIFT TO THRIFT

NOW is the season when drapes come down, rugs come up, and porch and lawn furniture emerges in springtime splendor from cellar and attic. House-cleaning days are days of change and renewal—and an ideal time to acquire bright new habits along with bright new furnishings. It's a good time to shift to thrift!

The first step is easy—read, carefully, the advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Bargain news on inside pages you'll find as exciting as front-page stories. Thrifty shoppers, adept in getting full value from each dollar spent, know that the best goods are always advertised—because best goods make the best advertisements! They read—and reap!

So put on your Spring thrift campaign . . . now. We'll do our share—by printing newsy, helpful, interesting advertisements of things you need at prices you like!

Bill Stewart Rumor Concerns Black Hawks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 15—Who will replace Clem Loughlin as manager of the Chicago Black Hawks? That is the question now going the rounds in this "Windy City." The long line of past managers of Hawk teams is to be replaced by a new name before the summer is concluded. Several have been mentioned and more are being brought to the attention of Maj. Frederic McLaughlin, the team owner, every day.

Rumors are flying thick and fast out here with the more prominent names of players suggested such as those of Eddie Shore, Boston defenseman; Bill Cook, present assistant to Lester Patrick of Rangers, and others. But the one man unmentioned as yet and definitely in line for consideration is none other than the colorful Bill Stewart, referee in chief of the National Hockey League and umpire in the National Baseball League.

Credence is being given to this report because it is known that the Major is leaning toward the development of an all-American hockey team, and is favorable toward employing an American-born manager. The name Stewart as manager is a bit difficult to swallow at first, not because of the man himself, but merely from sheer surprise.

Rough Path

Bill Stewart already has earned a niche in the sport world. An athlete to begin with, he has followed his non-playing days with a remarkable up-hill battle to gain recognition as hockey referee and baseball umpire. Fired with determination to "call 'em as he sees 'em" his entrance into hockey was by way of a rough and rocky path.

Hockey officiating is just about the meanest position in the athletic world. There just is no satisfying all managers and to call them as you see them is to invite caustic criticism of a nature to bring color creeping up the back of the neck on any self-respecting individual. The only other alternative is to sway with the crowd and managers as much as possible and "get by" easily. Stewart elected to do the job right or not at all and what a job he has done!

He has never played hockey; he is not a Canadian where hockey is the national game, and yet he has survived the gauntlet of officiating in the major league of hockey and finally earned the title of referee-in-chief. That, alone, is a tribute reminiscent of the pioneer days of this country when security came only after rigors of hardship. He still faces criticism and uncomplimentary verbal bouquets from managers at times, but down underneath there is deep respect from one and all.

Others Did Not Play

Glancing over the list of former Chicago managers, the name of Stewart should not occasion too much surprise, for the Major often has resorted to men who never reached headlines as players. Tom Shaughnessy, Godfrey Matheson, Emil Iverson and Tommy Gorman never made names for themselves as major league hockey players. The other six names who managed the Hawks were Pete Muldoon, Hughie Lehman, Barney Stanley, Herb Gardiner, Dick Irvin and the recently resigned Clem Loughlin.

Bill Stewart has had a glamorous career in sport. He loves athletics and, despite his short and bulky stature, he has tried just about everything, and always with that admirable requisite—confidence. He played on navy teams during the war and managed others during recreational periods. He came to George V. Brown, now manager of the Boston Garden and Boston Arena, who had been his superior officer in the navy, for work after the war ended and his hockey debut began.

In the old Arena he really became introduced to hockey when Brown asked him to coach a girls' hockey team from Radcliffe. The Radcliffe opponents, unmindful that Bill coached Radcliffe, also hired him to instruct them. The night of the game Bill refereed and each team believed the other uninformed that its coach was also the official. From that point he began refereeing amateur games and later entered the professional field in the Canadian-American League. The path became increasingly difficult, but his courage under fire finally rated the attention of Frank Calder, president of the N. H. L.

Coached M. I. T.

During this progressive period he also coached the Massachusetts Institute of Technology hockey team until the officiating became too regular to permit time for coaching. In the summers he broke into amateur baseball umpiring and later followed with minor league work. Connie Mack, manager of the Philadelphia Athletics, kept an eye on Stewart's umpiring, and eventually recommended him to the majors. Today he is a regular staff member of the older circuit.

During his early days Stewart was a track athlete, football and baseball player. He toured the circuits of minor league baseball as a pitcher and infielder and was signed to a Chicago White Sox contract when his arm went bad and he was forced out. His keen interest in athletics even drew him on to try a Marathon.

It is hard to predict what sort of future he would have as manager of the Hawks and it is equally hard to figure just how the Hawks would take to him. He is of the Johnny McGray type, small and dynamic. He would never hesitate to express himself and speak straight from the shoulder—honestly, right or wrong.

There is no doubt that if offered the position he will accept. That confidence and determination has never ceased and no job is too big for him to try. He is the type of individual newspapermen and sport fans delight in because he is loaded with color. He will often speak out of turn and headlines will scream his flare-ups, but once known to the scribes they will realize that honest sincerity rather than caution are Bill's attributes.

College Lacrosse Results

Dartmouth 3, Colgate 2
Pennsylvania 4, Swarthmore 3.
Union 17, Tufts 2.

College Tennis Results

Brown 8, Boston C. 1.
Northwestern 6, Minnesota 0.

Pie Traynor's Job Secure As Pirates Climb

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Pie Traynor, one of the National League's great third basemen during his active playing days, came close to losing his job last season as manager of the Pittsburgh Pirates. A limited number of Forbes Field spectators demanded a new managerial deal, pointing out that on paper the Buccs possessed pennant-winning class but never finished at the top of the standing.

But the Forbes Field situation has changed, and the chances are good that Mr. Traynor will be around the Pittsburgh dugout for a few more years.

The reason? Take a look at the National League race and there stand the Pirates, in first place by a margin of 3½ games with the best balanced ball club in the circuit. And unless the well-known "breaks" start turning against the popular "Pie," wrecking his regular lineup, the Pirates seem certain to win either first or second place money this season.

Seven Out of Nine

Although figures are not available at this time, the Pirates were probably more successful on their recent eastern tour than they had been for years. Opening in Brooklyn on May 4, Traynor's outfit won two out of three, losing only to Van Mungo. In Phillie, they won their only engagement. Moving into Boston's Beehive, the Buccs walked off with three straight. Ending the tour in New York, the leaders split a two-day series, heading for the West and home with seven victories in nine starts on treacherous eastern soil.

As the Pirates arrived in Brooklyn May 4, they were in first place, half a game in front of the Cardinals. As they opened a series with the Gashouse Gang yesterday, that margin had been increased to 2½ contests. Any ball club that can consistently win on the road is a series pennant contender.

The success of the Pirates on their initial eastern invasion is further emphasized by the records of the Cubs, Cardinals and Giants, each of whom is classed as a flag hope. The Cubs won six and lost four, the Cardinals five and four, and the Giants—playing on the welcome surroundings of the Polo Grounds—managed to only break even in 10 games.

Giants Go West

On Tuesday of next week, the four eastern clubs of the National League begin their first westward journey, the Giants opening in St. Louis, the Dodgers in Chicago, the Phillies in Pittsburgh and the Bees in Cincinnati. During the next two weeks, therefore, the three western contenders will hold an advantage over the eastern Giants.

Yesterday, the Pirates turned their batting attack on the Cardinals' Dizzy Dean, driving the great hurler to the showers with nine hits in the first three innings. The winners made 20 hits in all, Jensen and Paul Waner each collecting four in five times at bat. It was Dean's first defeat of the season, after five straight victories. The score was 14 to 4.

The only American League game played yesterday saw the Browns beat the Tigers, 6 to 5. Detroit filled the bases in the ninth inning, with no one out, but could not score, Jack Knott getting Charley Gehringer, Hank Greenberg and Gerald Walker in succession. The setback knocked the Tigers into the second division, New York and Boston moving up.

Norway Is Defeated By England in Football

OSLO, May 15 (C P Cable)—Twenty-five thousand spectators saw England trounce Norway 6 to 0 in an international football match here yesterday. The Norwegians put up a good game for the first 20 minutes, combining well and having a full share of the exchanges, but after the English players settled down they attacked relentlessly.

The encounter was played in cold weather and a drizzling rain. England ran in four goals in the first half. F. C. Steel, Stoke City centerforward, tallied twice for the visitors; A. J. Kirchen, Arsenal; T. Galley, Wolverhampton Wanderers, and L. A. Goulden, West Ham United also scoring. Holmsen, Norwegian left back, helped England by kicking into his own goal.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	28	14	.667
San Francisco	26	14	.650
Los Angeles	24	17	.585
San Diego	22	20	.524
Seattle	18	21	.462
Portland	17	22	.436
Oakland	14	27	.341
Missions	14	28	.333

Results May 14
Los Angeles 6, Seattle 2.
Portland 1, Missions 6.
Sacramento 4, San Diego 3.
San Francisco 3, Oakland 0.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	19	4	.826
Minneapolis	12	11	.522
Toledo	13	12	.520
St. Paul	9	11	.450
Kansas City	9	11	.450
Columbus	10	13	.435
Louisville	9	13	.409
Indianapolis	8	14	.364

Results May 14
Milwaukee 6, Columbus 1.
(Others not scheduled.)

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	10	5	.667
Cleveland	9	6	.600
New York	10	8	.556
Boston	8	7	.533
Detroit	10	9	.526
St. Louis	7	10	.412
Chicago	7	11	.389
Washington	7	12	.368

Results May 14
St. Louis 6, Detroit 5.
Only game played.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	15	4	.789
St. Louis	12	8	.600
New York	11	9	.550
Brooklyn	11	10	.524
Chicago	10	10	.500
Boston	7	13	.350
Philadelphia	7	13	.350
Cincinnati	6	12	.333

Results May 14
Pittsburgh 10, St. Louis 4.
Only game played.

College Track Result

Amherst 71⅓, Williams 63⅓.

Classmates Handle Rival Crews on Charles Today

By a Staff Photographer

Cornell Crew

Coxswain, George Holley; Stroke, Robert Chamberlain; 7, Henry Beutiell; 6, John Rogers; 5, James Dodge; 4, Edmund Pfeiffer; 3, Arthur Moak; 2, Robert Menges; Bow, Benjamin Dean

Former Washington Oarsmen Teaching at Eastern Colleges

Tom Bolles, Harvard — Harrison Sanford, Cornell

Serious Business For Coach Blaik In Spring Work

HANOVER, N. H., May 15 (AP)—Spring football is a grim and serious business here at Hanover where Coach Earl (Red) Blaik is attempting to assemble Dartmouth's 1937 gridiron forces with only three veterans salvaged from last year's once-beaten team.

Although the late spring delayed outdoor work until a week or so ago, Blaik managed to accomplish much indoors, where his 30-odd squad scrimmaged almost daily.

The 1937 Indians appear fast and well balanced but lacking last year's weight and power. As a result Blaik has mapped an offense that hinges on speed and deception and, since he has two capable receivers in Capt. Merrill Davis and Larry Hull, veteran ends, he is prepared to emphasize forward passing much more than has been his habit.

Since Hull was ineligible last year, Davis is the only one of the regular 1936 forwards who will return in September. Bob Gibson and George Mudge may be able to take up some of the slack that will result when Carl (Mutt) Ray, one of the best centers in several Dartmouth generations, departs in June, but the guard and tackle outlooks are dismal.

Bob MacLeod, who started every major game as a sophomore, will be the Indians' most effective back and Blaik has high hopes that Fred Hollingsworth and Herb Christiansen will be able to display the same ability under fire next fall that they did in practice last season.

Although such stalwarts as John Handrahan and Hank Whittaker will be missing in September, the Dartmouth backfield should be as strong as ever. Such promising and experienced replacements as Warren King, Gordon Clark, Lennie Viens and Harry Gates are ready to step into the breach.

College Golf Results

Boston C. 6, Boston T. C. 0.
Georgetown 8, Penn 1.
West Virginia 3, Carnegie Tech. 3.

Feller Honored As He Receives School Diploma

VAN METER, Iowa, May 15 (AP)—Bob Feller, baseball's story-book pitcher, received his high school diploma here last night.

The 18-year-old "little papoose" of the Cleveland Indians was given his diploma by Clarence Dunn, white-haired banker and president of the school board, as cameras clicked and radio announcers described the ceremonies on a coast-to-coast network.

More than 700 residents of this little farming community crowded into the gaily decorated school auditorium for the program.

Wearing a new gray suit with bluish stripes, the youngster who at 17 set an American League strikeout record last summer, accepted his honors in the same modest manner characteristic of him since he skyrocketed to national prominence.

Additional honor was bestowed upon Bob when Supt. O. E. Lester unveiled a 30 inch by 20 inch gold tone picture of the shy farm boy, a present to the school by the graduating class. The picture will hang at the top of the hallway on the second floor of the red-brick consolidated school.

Reciprocating, Bob presented the school with an athletic trophy case which will be placed underneath his picture in the hallway. In the case will go numerous trophies, including seven which Bob helped win in basketball and baseball.

Before the presentation ceremonies, Bob heard John L. Horsley, director of public relations at Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa, remark in the commencement address:

"The people of America hail Bob Feller and crown him with chaplets more valuable than those of gold."

Baseball was the theme of the program.

George England, a five year old kindergarten youngster, dressed in a homemade blue and white baseball suit, led the graduating class of 20 to the stage of the auditorium.

He carried a replica of an enlarged American League baseball in which the 20 diplomas were placed.

Class President Bob was directly behind the youngster.

Bob spent a short time with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Will Feller, and eight-year-old sister, Marguerite, before preparing to leave for Chicago where he will rejoin the Indians.

He said his arm, injured in his first start of the major league season against St. Louis, April 24, felt almost ready for action.

"I expect to be tossing them with all my stuff within a few days," Bob said.

Bell, Medwick Lead Slugging Races in Majors

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP)—Two of last year's prize rookies, Beau Bell of the Browns and Johnny Mize of the Cardinals, joined Ducky Medwick, another Red Bird star, in taking over the batting spotlight in the big leagues this week.

Bell and Medwick were setting the pace in their respective leagues today, while Mize showed the biggest gain of the week in climbing to the runner-up spot behind his teammate Medwick in the National League.

While Gerry Walker of the Detroit Tigers, and Gil Brack, Brooklyn rookie, slipped out of the leads in the big-time, the standings for the week ended with yesterday's games show Mize and Bell outclassed all opposition with their clouting pace. Mize collected 10 hits in 16 times at bat for a .625 average for the week, thereby raising his season mark 88 points to .431. Bell, with a .609 mark for the week on 14 hits in 23 chances, pulled himself up to a .464 average for the season.

Medwick, comebacking from seventh place in the National League, hit the top with a .594 pace for the week to raise his season average 82 points to .459.

Only two other players came anywhere near the performance of these three St. Louis sluggers. Joe Cronin, Boston Red Sox manager, advanced from fifth to second in the American League, and Al Todd, Pittsburgh catcher, climbed from sixth to third in the National. Standings of the first 10 in each league:

American League

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Bell, St. Louis	17	69	10	32	.464
Cronin, Boston	15	62	11	28	.452
Walker, Detroit	19	79	18	33	.418
Lary, Cleveland	15	66	15	27	.409
Vosmik, St. Louis	17	73	14	28	.384
Pytlak, Cleveland	15	50	9	19	.380
Cramer, Boston	15	63	15	23	.365
Walker, Chicago	18	67	17	24	.358
Bonura, Chicago	18	73	14	26	.356
Trosky, Cleveland	15	62	6	21	.339

National League

Medwick, St. Louis	20	85	21	39	.459
Mize, St. Louis	14	51	11	22	.431
Todd, Pittsburgh	19	75	9	32	.427
Brack, Brooklyn	20	81	20	33	.407
Goodman, Cincinnati	18	65	16	26	.400
Arnovich, Philadelphia	19	75	12	29	.387
Bartell, New York	20	82	19	31	.378
P. Waner, Pittsburgh	19	77	17	29	.377
Jurges, Chicago	16	50	3	18	.360
Hassett, Brooklyn	21	87	13	30	.345
Cuyler, Cincinnati	14	55	9	19	.345

Cunningham Wins Mile

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 15 (AP)—Glenn Cunningham, the Kansas flash, staged one of his spectacular stretch runs last night to defeat a field of all-stars in a one-mile dash at the annual Cotton Carnival invitation track meet. The race drew a wildly cheering crowd of several thousand carnival visitors. It was run in the comparatively slow time of 4m. 16.5s. Luigi Beccali, the Italian Olympic ace, finished two yards behind Cunningham to take second place, and a step behind him came Pennsylvania's Gene Venzke.

International League

Team	Won	Lost	Pct.
Toronto	14	7	.667
Newark	11	6	.647
Buffalo	11	6	.647
Montreal	9	9	.500
Syracuse	10	10	.500
Rochester	8	9	.471
Jersey City	7	11	.389
Baltimore	3	15	.167

Results May 14. All games postponed.

New Dash Record By Helen Stephens

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo., May 15 (AP)—Helen Stephens, world's champion woman sprinter of Fulton, Mo., bettered by five-tenths of a second the official world's record for women in the 100-yard dash in an exhibition race here last night. Her time was 10.5s.

The official world's record of 11 seconds was set by B. Burke, South Africa, in 1935.

Stella Walsh holds the American mark, 10.8s, set in Philadelphia in 1930, and Miss Stephens unofficially did 10.4s. in 1935 and 10.5s. in 1935 at Toronto.

Miss Stephens also tossed the eight-pound shot 42ft. 10in., a little more than one foot short of the National A. A. U. indoor record of 44ft. 1½in. she established in St. Louis last month at the women's national meet.

Miss Stephens holds the world's record for the 100 meters at 11.4s., established in Berlin last August at the Olympic Games.

She ran last night against Margaret Miller of Malden, Mo., and Fannie Snow of Charleston, Mo. Both girls were given an eight-yard advantage at the start, but this was not sufficient to offset Miss Stephens' speed.

Grads Win Second Straight

EDMONTON, May 15 (CP)—Edmonton Grads defeated Wichita Thurstons 48 to 12 to take a two-game lead in the best-of-five women's basketball series for the international championship and the Underwood challenge trophy. Grads, champions since 1923, took the first game 53 to 18 and rank strong favorites to end the series in the third game tonight.

N. E. Colleges File Entries In I. A. A. A. A.

Harvard, Princeton, Penn, Dartmouth, Penn State and Boston College yesterday filed their entries for the sixty-first annual Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. track and field championships at Randalls Island Stadium on May 28 and 29. These nominations boosted the number of competing colleges over the 20 mark and indicated that a record number would vie for honors in the first I. A. A. A. A. classic that New York has had in 34 years.

Princeton named 37 men, Harvard and Dartmouth 36, Penn State 21, Penn 16 and Boston College 11. Defending champions in four events and standout contenders for practically every one of the 15 titles were among the athletes from the six schools.

The Dartmouth champions who will seek to repeat are only two in number but they will be defending three crowns. Jack Donovan, a double hurdles victor a year ago as a sophomore, will attempt to come through again at 120 and 220 yards. Tony Geniawicz will try to regain his old winning touch in the shot-put.

Other Dartmouth nominees include John Hoffstetter in the 440, a 47s. man; Pat Gorman, 1:55 half miler; Bill Watson, 14.6 high hurdler; Ulysses Wharton, 13-foot vaulter; Ed Hammel and Jim Cuffe, 6-foot high jumpers; Warren King, 23-foot broad jumper, and other potential scorers in John Johnson, Judson Foster, Stewart Whitman and Danforth Mitchell.

Princeton will supply the other defending ruler in Standish Medina, the pole vault king. Other Nassau stars include Jack Irwin in the low hurdles (he tied a 39-year-old I. C. 4A record of 23.6 in the heptagonal meet); Bob Thum and Phil Goold, crack quarter milers; Creston Kearny, 220 man; Pete Bradley, half-miler and 4:20 miler; Palmer Way and Bill Wilson, 23-foot jumpers and many others.

Leading the Harvard bid for top honors will be Emile Dubiel and Winslow Pettingill, 13-foot vaulters; Bill Schmidt, high hurdler; Alex Northrup, two miles; Heptagonal champions Bob Haydock in the high jump and John Herrick in the discus throw, and Steve Brennan and Ed Young in the hammer throw.

Boston College will rely on national champion Dimitri Zaitz in the shot-put and Dick Gill, 48s. quarter miler. Penn's main strength will come from its two star broad jumpers, Arnold Sharpley and Bob Schueneman. Penn State will place dependence on Howard Downey in the 440; Pete Olexy in the mile; Dave Bauer in the hurdles; Bob Clark in the vault; Gene Feldman in the hammer and Tom Priolo, 199-foot javelin thrower.

Ranger at Marblehead Minus Towering Mast

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., May 15 (AP)—Ranger, Harold S. Vanderbilt's newly launched aspirant for defense of the America's cup, was towed into this harbor today minus her towering 165-foot mast. Apparently she had been dismasted during last night's storm while under tow from Bath, Maine, to Newport.

Ranger was launched at the Bath Iron Works Tuesday of this week and the hollow duralumin mast stepped as soon as she was afloat. She left Bath last evening under tow of Vanderbilt's palatial diesel yacht Vara.

College Baseball Results

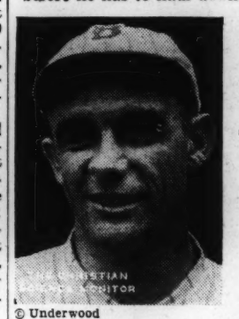
Harvard 5, Cornell 1.
Kansas State 17, Iowa State 5.
New Hampshire 4, Conn. State 1.
Wisconsin 3, Minnesota 1.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Where Will It End?

Now that Carl Hubbell has bettered the previous National League record for consecutive games won, the question naturally arises as to how many more games the star screw-ball pitcher of the Giants can win before he has to haul down his flag to some National League opponent.



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Rube Marquard

Judging from the way he is going at the present time, it would seem as if it would be some time, and yet the game of ball is, even as played in the major leagues, so fickle and the form of an entire team, to say nothing of an individual player, can change so much from day to day that his string may be snapped at any time. But holding the Pirates to six hits and two runs in a season when they had won 14 of their previous 17 starts certainly shows that Hubbell is in top form at the present time. It was also his fifth straight victory of the present season.

The Old Mark

Turning back to the old mark for a moment, we find that it was held by Richard W. (Rube) Marquard, a former left-handed pitcher for the Giants in the days when John J. McGraw was managing that team. I remember when McGraw paid what was then a fancy price for the Rube and it looked very much as if his investment would prove to be somewhat of a financial loss; but in time Marquard more than made good for the manager who never lost faith in him, and in 1912 he established a N. L. consecutive-game record of 20 straight. One of these games was won in 1911, so the next year found him winning 19 straight, and this equaled the record made by Tim Keefe, also of the Giants, way back in 1888. So as matters stand today, Marquard and Keefe are sharing the record for winning the most consecutive National League games in one season and Hubbell is holding the record for winning the most consecutive National League games spreading over two seasons.

Credit Gumbert With an Assist

While I would not for a minute belittle the fine record which Hubbell has just hung up, I believe that it is nothing more than right to credit one Harry Gumbert with an assist. When Hubbell was trying for his nineteenth straight on May 3 of this year, he was driven from the box by the Cincinnati Reds and Gumbert was called upon to save the game. This he did by retiring the seven Cincinnati players who faced him without a run being charged against him, the Giants winning 7 to 6. As they were leading when Hubbell left the box, he was credited with the victory. I am perfectly willing to credit a record to Hubbell until some player comes along to equal that number of consecutive games, starting and finishing every one of them. Then again some point to the fact that Hubbell lost a World Series game to the Yankees last year. But this should not enter into the picture at all, as the record relates to games played in the National League only.

Di Maggio Moves Up

There was another rather significant thing took place in major-league baseball Wednesday; but it was in the American. For years Lou Gehrig has had the honor of batting in the cleanup position for the Yankees; but on Wednesday the iron man of the majors dropped to fifth place, with Di Maggio going into fourth. Gehrig has been in one of the worst batting slumps that he has ever known. This change in the order may not last and yet it may, depending on whether Gehrig can regain his batting eye. Perhaps Gehrig might try the experiment which Honus Wagner made some years back when he was in a similar slump. I remember it was in a game against Boston at the old Walpole Street grounds. Wagner had gone to bat, if I remember correctly, something like 40 times without getting a hit, when he faced the pitcher as a left-handed batter. If I also remember correctly he struck out; but every time he went to bat during the game after that, he made a hit and his batting slump was over. Perhaps if the Yankee captain would bat as a right-hander once, he too might break his present slump.

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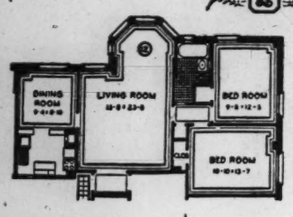

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FOR RENT on beautiful lake in Gilmanton, N. H., owner's attractive camp; screened porch, fireplace, electricity, lavatory, boat, ice, cabins; $350. J-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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HOME with beautiful surroundings wishes guests, good board; open all year; $12.00. BEULAH FULLER, Wellesboro, Pa., R. D. #3

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED

SUMMER BOARD for three grown-ups and three normal active boys; useful activities for boys; high, open country, farm or similar place; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box S-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

FOR SALE OR RENT

BELMONT, MASS.—8-room house, 2 baths; 2-car garage; ½ acre of land with fruit trees and gardens; 10 minutes' drive from Harvard Sq. Best residential section. Kirkland 6502.

ROSE CLIFF COTTAGE—New—To rent or sell, on beautiful beach, overlooking Cape Cod Bay, near Sea Pines Camp and Guest Building; two fireplaces, three bedrooms, maid's room, and garage. FAITH BICKFORD, Brewster, Mass.

FUR STORAGE

RELIABLE Dry Cold Fur Storage—Fully insured; lowest rates; furs called for; expert repairing; remodeling; EXCEPTIONAL VALUES—Fur Coats—Scarfs. CHARLES E. MORRIS, in the Wholesale Fur Market, 332 7th Ave. corner 29th Street, New York City. 4th Floor LOngacre 5-4047

GENEALOGY

WHO were your New England ancestors? Build your family genealogy through Hartford (Conn.) Times Weekly Genealogical Edition. subscribe, one year, $1.00.

HELP WANTED

GARDENER — Handy man and wife as laundress and dish-washer; country home; permanent. Write Box S-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COMPETENT, intelligent, considerate middle-aged working housekeeper, excellent health, who enjoys good home, as member of small Massachusetts family to do plain cooking, light cleaning, mending, reading aloud; moderate wage; state experience, references; driver's license required. Write Box J-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

A GOOD position for an experienced operator in all branches of beauty culture. Box K-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Hillcrest

473 Waltham Street, West Newton, Mass., for permanent or temporary guests; care if needed; booklets W N. 3384.

MRS AMBER C. DOW

JAMAICA PLAIN, Mass.—Nursing home, large and small rooms; for rest or working out problems; reasonable rates. Tel. JAM. 1544.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Attractive home, 12 rooms, 3 baths; convenient, residential locality; would exchange. Write Box P-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOME OR GUEST HOUSE

GOOD BUY, Pemberton, Hull, Mass.—Ocean front, modern summer or year-'round residence; 9 rooms, 2 baths, 3 sun parlors; consider letting, responsible adults. OWNER, 17 Garrison Road, Brookline, Mass.

HOUSES FURNISHED

DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.—For summer, attractive 8-room, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, 3 blocks from ocean; sea breeze. Owner, MRS. HAZEL W. WACHTEL, 304 Jessamine Blvd.

HOUSES TO LET

SINGLE house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, extra lavatory, oil heat, garage, centrally located in college neighborhood. FRED O. JOHNSON CO., 8 Grove St., Wellesley, Mass. Tel. Wel. 0502.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A SIMPSON 333 Washington St Boston

Classified advertisements for the Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

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NEW YORK
500 Fifth Ave. Tel. Lackawanna 4-5600

CHICAGO
333 No. Michigan Ave. Tel. Randolph 7643

DETROIT
3-101 Gen'l Motors Bldg. Tel. Madison 3610

ST. LOUIS
1975 Railway Exch. Bldg. Tel. CHestnut 5173

KANSAS CITY
408 Nat'l Fld. Life Bldg. Tel Victor 3702-3

LOS ANGELES
210 West Seventh St Tel TRinity 3004

SAN FRANCISCO
525 Market St Tel Sutter 7261

SEATTLE
634 Skinner Building Tel MAin 1904

MIAMI
1220 Ingraham Building Tel 1-2448
Westminster Tel Whitehall 9891

LONDON
Clarence House, 4 Central Bldgs.

GENEVA
19 rue du Mont Blanc Tel. 28.445

PARIS
96 Faubourg St. Honoré Tel Anjou 20-61

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St. Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

MIAMI, FLA.—Local and Long Distance Moving; padded, insured, licensed vans; get our low rates first. Flash Express & Storage Co., 251 S. W 1st Court.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER will share cozy office afternoons. Apply 706, 33 West 42nd Street, N. Y. C MRS. THOMPSON

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 23 Derby Rd., Watertown Mass. Tel Mid. 6766 or Center Newton 3074.

REAL ESTATE

HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT

in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods

HENRY W SAVAGE, Inc. Realtors, 273 Harvard Street Brookline. Asp. 1500

555 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Centre. Cen. New. 5252

FOR SALE—Furnished 6 rooms, corner brick house; 25 N. Annapolis Ave., Atlantic City, N. J. Inquire GILPIN, 1533 Boardwalk.

REDDING, CONN.—12 acres woodland with brook $1500; unfinished house, 4½ acres meadow, $2800; 5-acre chicken farm on brook and river $3500. T. L. McCREADY JR.

REDDING, CONN.—Old colonial homes with brooks or springs $9000 to $70,000; summer rentals $70 month up. T. L. McCREADY JR.

PRINTING

S. D. ABBOTT COMPANY
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
181 Mass. Ave., Boston Ken. 4051 3277

P H. RIDDLE PRINTING and ENGRAVING
157 Federal St., Boston Lib. 3778

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Furnished rooms with or without board; delightful little inn, private baths; all rooms air-conditioned; well-kept grounds, spacious porch, parking. Longwood 8972.

ROOMS TO LET

ACCOMMODATIONS
Rooms—Apartments—City and Shore
A Service Bureau at Your Service
58 Falmouth St., Boston Ken. 4033

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Ave.—Attractive rooms, overlooking The Mother Church Park; excellent beds; transient or permanent. Com. 4939, M. Peakes.

BOSTON, Near The Mother Church—2 single, pleasant rooms, well furnished; modern conveniences; permanent or transient guests. Tel. COM. 2367.

BOSTON 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Large room, street floor, sunny, hot and cold water; permanent or transient. Tel. Com. 0323.

BOSTON, 76 Westland Ave., Suite 9—Large, airy, homelike rooms, elevator, transient or permanent. Telephone Com. 7580.

BOSTON—Pleasant single room; cool and comfortably furnished; opposite The Mother Church Park. COM. 6007.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., near Harvard Square —Attractive room in private family; convenient; meals optional. Tro. 0918.

HOLLIS, N. Y.—Pleasant room in private home; single, double, light housekeeping if desired. Vigilant 4-3730. E. L. MENSCHING, 188.01 Galway Ave.

N. Y. C., 202 Riverside Dr. (92nd)—Distinctive, new, bright, Early American furniture, elevator, privileges; $7 to $10. RI. 9-1143.

ROOMS WANTED

UNFURNISHED, sunny, quiet, near bath; lady; permanent; $15 monthly; central; Christian Scientist preferred; facilities; light cooking. C. E. G., c/o Yama Tea Room, 47 E. 49th St., N. Y. C.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

RUGS CLEANED, REPAIRED
Bought, Sold, Exchanged
CITY ORIENTAL RUG CO.
67 Carver Street, Boston HANcock 4158

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

COURIER-Attendant, word experience, excellent credentials, open for engagement. Box S-163, Suite 1117, 625 Market, San Francisco.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-Nurse, educated, elderly lady or business couple's home; adaptable; anywhere; references. Write Box M-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHER, A.B. degree, 3 years' experience camps, school, desires summer position. Box N-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER BOARD

CAPE COD, Linger-Longer-by-the-Sea — Directly on the Bay; excellent food, luxurious rooms, warm bathing, private sandy beach; reasonable rates. For reservations write East Brewster, Mass., Eleanor Gleason, Prop.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—Folks desiring rest, relaxation, pleasant cozy surroundings. Write DUNROVIN INN, Box M, Bartlett, N. H.

SUMMER HOMES

CAPE COD
Real Estate
WALTER RAPP
Cotuit, Mass.

GEORGETOWN, MAINE—Hilltop cottage furnished; 2 mins. secluded beach; ideal children; refs.; $175 season. Box 183, Lexington, Mass. (Boston).

KENNEBUNKPORT, ME.
Beautiful colonial summer home for rent, corner Elm and Main Sts., furnished; 10 rooms, 7 chambers, 2 modern bathrooms, fireplaces, barn, garage, lawns; near golf, tennis clubs and beaches; shown Sundays. G. BLACKLOCK, 1376 Commonwealth Ave. HUB. 1633. (Boston).

NORTH SHORE, Long Island—For rent, comfortably furnished 6 rooms, screened porch, overlooking Sound; wooded surroundings; reasonable MULLER, Albin St. Glen Cove, N. Y. Phone 1519-J.

WESTMORELAND VILLAGE N. H.—$200 for season, furn. homestead, all conveniences; delightfully comfortable. S. E. P., 82 Bartlett Ave., Arlington, Mass. Tel. Arl. 0831.

WANTED TO BUY

HIGHEST cash prices for women's worn and old fur coats. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., New York City, Room 503. Chick. 4-4408.

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats, high cash prices; free appraisal. I. M. FUR, 1 W. 34th St., N. Y. WI. 7-7969, opp. Empire State Bldg.

WHEN in need of help watch these classified columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON

Homelike furnished Suites with kitchenettes; 1-5 rooms $38-$70.50, adjacent to The Mother Church. Shawmut Realty Trust, 24-A Clearway Street.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Young college man with camp experience, for boys' camp; must be Christian Scientist. L. F. FOUNTAIN, 641 No. Elmwood Ave., Oak Park, Ill.

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE Investments, Exchanges, Liquidations, Management, Inquiries and Listings invited. Wm. B. Holt, 724 S. Spring, Los Angeles. VA 5371.

Residence 20 Rooms, Scarboro Beach, Maine —47½ Acres, Ocean Frontage, Garage, Garden, Farmhouse Barn, Silo, Registered Jerseys, Woods, Cultivated Farm Lands, Outbuildings. Marion Jordan, Scarboro, Me.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-2503
9-10 A. M. — 6-7 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Mc CORMACK BROS.

PACKARDS

PHONE 3-6238
531 South 21st Street

ICE
CONSUMERS ICE DELIVERY CO.
PHONE 3-5246

Family Service Laundry
"Your Clothes Washed in Individual Nets—No Marks on Your Linens"
Phone 3-1133
Magnolia Ave. and 22nd St. So.

Kaufman's, INC.
Women's and Misses' Ready-to-Wear and Furs
of the better kind at prices no higher.
SECOND FLOOR. WATTS BLDG.

Chickering
PIANOS
at
E. E. FORBES & SONS
403 North 20th Street

Wear Adorable Dresses and Be Admired
Adorable
1927 THIRD AVE.,

MOBILE

A Tip to Friends of Graduates

Wienand's Luggage and Leather Goods Store is stocked as never before with articles beautiful, useful and most appropriate, for either young lassie or lad.

Hundreds of gifts too numerous to mention.

Don't miss calling here—
You'll be elated.

WIENAND'S
Exclusive Luggage and Fancy Leather Goods
255 Dauphin St. Dex 1370

GREER'S STORES
Carry
Nationally Advertised Food Products
All Over Town

Store Your Winter Garments with
White Swan Laundry and Dry Cleaning Co.
Over twenty years of honest dealing
Phone Dexter 1377

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON INC
JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
SINCE 1079

MONTGOMERY

Klein & Son
Jewelers
SILVERWARE - CHINA
Distinctive Gifts

DAVIS MOTOR CO.
Pontiac—Cadillac—LaSalle
U. S. Tires, Interstate Oil and Grease
One-Stop Service Station
401 Montgomery St. Phone Cedar 178

"Results, Not Excuses"
ACME ROOFING CO.
Cedar 3877 5 Lower Wetumpka Rd.

Lane-Mathews
In Capitol Clothing Store
Ladies' Shoes and Hose
Men's Shoes
11 COURT SQUARE C-417

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY (Continued)

ALABAMA'S LARGEST HILL'S FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Have your mattress CONVERTED into a modern INNERSPRING MATTRESS. Gliders Recovered.
MONTGOMERY MATTRESS FACTORY
1 HENDERSON ST. C-2090

Maxie D. Pepperman
General Insurance
PHONE CEDAR 436
702 VANDIVER BLDG.

FLORIDA

BIRMINGHAM

Montgomery Roberts Company
Bradenton's Shopping Center

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2101 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
A Complete Assortment
VEGETABLES—GROCERIES
MEATS and BAKERY GOODS
QUALITY FOODS COURTESY SERVICE

DAYTONA BEACH

Mather-Hodgkins, Inc.
House Furnishings
Phone 916 133 Orange Ave.
KARPEN KROEHLER SIMMONS MOHAWK RUGS

FORT LAUDERDALE

Sunshine Tailors and Cleaners
Ed. V. Price — J. L. Taylor
CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHES
16 Tropical Arcade
Cleaning - Pressing - Altering
Phone 9164 Prop., J. Barada

Cal's Shoe Repair
Specializing in Ladies' Work
322 S. Andrews Ave.

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 5-8384-J
8:00 to 10:00 a. m. daily.
Advertising Information Bureau

Quality!
Furniture and Home Furnishings may be purchased on our Divided Payment Plan. All prices quoted are cash prices. Add one-half of one per cent per month for Divided Payments.
Sterchi's
20 West Adams Street
Also St. Augustine and Ocala

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
220 WEST ADAMS ST. PHONE 5-2473

Quality Foods Right Prices
Free Delivery
"Food That's Different"
RANDOLPH'S FOOD STORE
3550-52 ST. JOHNS AVE.
Hayward Randolph, Owner Tel. 7-8635

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

THE P. & L. PAINT DISTRIBUTORS
"61" Floor Varnish and Enamels
J. H. LLOYD — Contractor
818 Edison Ave. Phone 7-3418

BOULEVARD Plee-zing Food Store
HERSHELL AND MELROSE
Fancy Groceries and Meats
Daily Deliveries Ortega, Lake Shore, Fishweir and St. Johns Park
Phones 2-1133—1134

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE (Continued)

Cut Summer Suit Cleaning Costs This Year
wear
Dixie Weave Suits
tailored by
Hart Schaffner & Marx
Coat and Trousers $25.00
LEVY'S
Adams at Hogan

Newman's Millinery
Established 23 Years
Home of Popular Priced Hats
219 Main Street Phone 5-6746

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
The Home of Complete Economical Car Service
KENDALL
THE 2000 MILE OIL
Biscayne Blvd. and N. E. 2nd Ave. at 7th Street

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd. Coral Gables
We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
769 N. W 18th Terrace Ph. 2-7696

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

Miami Real Estate
SALES RENTALS MANAGEMENT
FRANK B. MORGAN
Phone 3-4101 811 Seybold Building

Eleanor's
Women's Smart Apparel—Millinery
Open All Year
Huntington Building
S. E. 1st St. and 2nd Ave. Ph. 2-1589

RESTAURANT TROCADERO
168 N. E. FORTIETH STREET
Across from Biltmore Theatre, Buena Vista
Catering to Home Folks of Miami
Serving only the best foods, prepared with appreciation and care served to your liking.

Abstracts - Title Insurance Escrows
Dade-Commonwealth TITLE COMPANY
37 N. E. First Street Phone 2-7666

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

Bert's Grocerteria
INCORPORATED
Coconut Grove's Independent Food Stores
3440 MAIN HIGHWAY
Phones 4-1631, 4-1632

SHENANDOAH GROCETERIA, INC.
1690 S. W. Eighth St. Near 17th Ave.
Prompt Delivery Service
Dial 2-3724

BON TON DRY CLEANERS
We Call For and Deliver
Carpets and Rugs Cleaned
We Do Pleating
Plant and Main Office
637 N. W. FIFTH AVENUE
Phone 2-6715 Miami, Fla.

"Best Quality Work"
White Belt Laundry and Dry Cleaning
"We Pick Up and Deliver"
930 5th St. MIAMI BEACH Phone 5-4010
32nd Ave at 60th St. MIAMI Phone Edgewater 1685

MAMMOTH FOOD STORES
Where Food Prices Are Made
Two Large Beautiful Stores
1463 S. W. 8TH STREET
N. MIAMI AVE. and 19TH ST.
2 blocks west First Church of Christ Scientist

DOROTHY DOUGLAS
Home Made Ice Cream
23 Flavors
DELICIOUS SODAS and SUNDAES
7124 Biscayne Boulevard
Miami, Florida

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

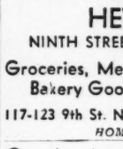
FLORIDA

ORLANDO (Continued)

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Est. Half Century
Cleaners—Dyers
Launderers
Orange Ave. near West Concord
PHONE 3178

348 PARK AVE., WINTER PARK
New Accessories
for the Home
DICKSON-IVES
The Woman's Store
ORLANDO, FLA.

Florence Beauty Shop



24 SO. ORANGE AVE.
Upstairs
Beautician, Hairdresser
Permanent Waves
Cannot Be Equaled for Beauty and Permanence

SARASOTA

GENERAL INSURANCE REAL ESTATE
Brown & Stokes Inc. Brokers
MAIN STREET at FIVE POINTS

MAC'S FOOD SHOP
318 Main Street
Phone 2299

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
380 MAIN STREET PHONE 2231

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

Our chapel and service offer every facility and convenience.
The BAYNARD COMPANY
Funeral Home
Dial 4151 770 Fourth Ave., North

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

Seminole
FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
601-605 FLORIDA, AVENUE
Tampa, Florida

POLARS Velvet ICE CREAM
939 5th Avenue

"Shop at
Sears
and Save"
SEARS, ROEBUCK & Co.
Tampa, Fla.

Ernest Maas Inc.
TAMPA'S FINEST LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP
Fashions in Good Taste
511 TAMPA STREET
L. MILLER ONIE AVEL LHD
BEAUTIFUL HOSIERY MILLINERY
RICE-O'NEILL SHOES

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

Complete Line of
Universal Appliances
Lighting Specialists
BURKHARDT'S, Inc.
207 Clematis Street

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

FLORIDA

WINTER HAVEN

The Jolley Motor Co.
SALES SERVICE
Winter Haven — Auburndale

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
Tires - Gas - Lubrication
Peachtree at Baker 147 S. Main St. East Point

You'll Enjoy Trading at
MYERS-DICKSON Furniture Company
154 Whitehall, S. W.
Where Good Furniture Is Not Expensive

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
FLOWERS BY WIRE—Anywhere—Anytime
8 PEACHTREE WA. 0908

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

HOWARD PATTILLO INSURANCE AGENCY
Since 1866—Insurance Only
Fire — Automobile
Burglary — Casualty — Bonds
Walnut 2-3-4-5 702 Healey Bldg.

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND Co.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO
Smartly Designed Millinery
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT
TILLYE C. SILLAY
401-402 Norris Bldg Main 8229

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes.
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
70 Broad N. W. Wa. 5789

Visit
ALVERSON'S BARBER SHOPS
in Downtown Atlanta
35 PEACHTREE ARCADE
35 PRYOR STREET N. E.
31 FORSYTH STREET N. W.
77 FORSYTH STREET N. W.

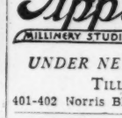
MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9-10:30 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ELEANOR SHOP
$3.98 Dresses a Specialty
Sizes 12 to 52
Suits - Coats and Sportswear
Phone 3766 414 THIRD STREET

For Complete Service
BOB STEVENS SERVICE STATION
Cor. Second and Walnut Sts.
Phone 387

E. C. McMILLAN PAINT & GLASS CO.
Paints - Glass - Wallpapers
Weatherstrips - Builders' Supplies
Phone 5177 358 Third Street



GILL'S BREAD
813 Vineville Ave.

O. K. Shoe Shop
Just Moved to
410 Second Street
Next to Cash and Carry
Phone 825 410 Second Street

MULBERRY MARKET
"Everything Good to Eat"
Choice Meats - Fish - Poultry
Groceries - Produce
Prompt Delivery
Tels. 4181-4182 418-20-22 Mulberry St.

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

GEORGIA

MACON (Continued)

Joe N. Reel
"One Price to Everybody"
Complete Showing
Summer Sports Apparel
for Men, Women, Misses and Boys
456 and 460 CHERRY ST.

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garments Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets
Interior Decorators

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

COAL
CAROLINA COAL AND ICE CO.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

CHARLOTTE

Reid's THE BETTER FOOD STORES
DOMESTIC and IMPORTED GROCERIES
Low Prices
1603 SO. BOULEVARD DIAL 21153
709 PROVIDENCE ROAD DIAL 21916

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
We specialize in suedes, leathers and furs
DIAL 3-5191

GREENSBORO

"SERVICE"
Phil R. Carlton, Inc.
REAL ESTATE — RENTS
INSURANCE — BONDING
Carlton Building opposite Courthouse
DIAL 8157-8158

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week. 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: 56, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris; 16 rue du Mont Blanc, Geneva.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monogram address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

WHEN IN BOSTON, U. S. A., live in comfortably furnished apartments adjacent to The Mother Church. Address SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24A Clearway Street, Boston, Mass U S A

DRESSMAKING

PARIS — Haute-Couture, dresses, coats, tailor-suits, latest models; moderate prices. SERBI NENKO, 5 rue Paillet.

HOUSES TO LET

SWITZERLAND—House to let furnished, in ideal situation overlooking Rhone Valley; 4 bedrooms, 2 reception, kitchen and offices; Errard grand piano; garden. Apply: TIDEY, 3 Highview Ave., Edgware, Middx., England.

LAND FOR SALE

AT 8 MINUTES drive from Interlaken, Switzerland, 3800 sq. m. ideal land for building upon; on lakeside, with pond and small stream; cheap. Offers to: G-57, The Christian Science Monitor, 16, rue du Mont-Blanc, Geneva.

MANICURING

PARIS—Experienced manicure speaks English, visits clients afternoon; moderate terms. Madame MILON, 119 rue Broca, Tel. Por. 30-17.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

PARIS (Trocadéro)—Madame Aivoine, 5 rue Fresnel; comfortable home for few paying guests; moderate terms. Telephone: Pas. 70-25.

POST WANTED

CONSCIENTIOUS, reliable man, Swiss, desires post in warehouse, or possibly as caretaker. Offers to: ADOLF MESSERLI, Metzgergasse, Matten-Interlaken.

TEACHERS

PARIS—Mademoiselle WEHRLY, 66 rue d'Alésia 14e. Violin, Solfeggio teacher. Paris Conservatory. Diplomas. Private pupils.

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

NEW ZEALAND
Store for Shoes and Boots
Boots Mended
Godthaabsvej 17. Telf. Goth. 814y
Moderate Prices. Goods Delivered.

DET DANSKE CINDERSKOMPAGNI
Vesterbrogade 98
C.10.878 H. Ledn.
CINDERS — KOKES — KUL
(Coal)

GARTNERI-UDSALGET
H. NIELSEN-WIUM
Østerbrogade 5
Tel. Øbro 9711 Goods delivered
Fruit and Vegetables
Fresh and preserved

MAGNUS NIELSEN Lamekonfektion
Ladies' Outfitters specializing in Outsizes.
Vesterbrogade 49

Forende Magasin for Damehatte
"MIMOSA"
Kobmagergade 29, Nørrebrogade 72
Vesterbrogade 138 Pilealle 55
MILLINERY

SEE NEXT PAGE

FRANCE

PARIS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Anjou 20-67
9 A. M.-5:30 P. M
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Marceline
Smartest Hats in Paris for the price.
4, RUE DU MARCHE ST HONORE

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

Kermer & Pouwels
(Furniture)
MEUBELMAKERS
STOFFEERDERS
BEHANGERS.
P. C. Hooftstraat 46, Zuid.

J. CASPARIS van der LAAG
(GROCERY)
KRUIDENIERSWAREN
CHOCOLADEWERKEN
COMESTIBLES
Verkrijgbaar: Alle Verkade's Artikelen
Heins en Kellog's Producten
Overtoom 71. Beethovenstraat 29.
Tel. 81936 Tel. 94837

F. A. RINK
(Plumbers)
Lood-, Zink- en sanitaire Werken. Aanleggen van Gas- en Waterleiding. Leverancier van Gasfornuizen en moderne Petroleum-Kooktoestellen. Erkend installateur der Gem. Gasfabrieken.
Monsterkamers Albert Cuypstraat 40/42
Tel. 28004

Electr. Model Rund- Kalfs-en Varkensslagerij
D. MULCKHUYSE
(BUTCHER)
Bezorging door de geheele stad
Rozengracht 237 hoek Marnixstraat
Tel. 36104

O. A. G. Kauffmann
BLOEMIST
(Flowershop)
GEEN FILIALEN
Ceintuurbaan 388/390 Tel. 22300

FRUITHANDEL
(Fruit trade)
C. H. HEERDING & ZOON N. V.
Conserven en Delicatessen
Wijde Heisteeg 9, hoek Heerengracht
Tel. 33732

THE HAGUE

N. V. "Oldenbarnevelt Garage"
Joh: v. Oldenbarneveltlaan 55.
den Haag.
Boxen en openstalling. Tel. 553358
Free test en Service Station

HOUSE PAINTER—HUISSCHILDER
WITTER
Voor
PLAFONDS en GANGEN
W. Tetteroo-Binkhorst. v.
Speykstraat 55.
TELEFOON 39 25 41

G. van TOL
Shoemaker Schoenmaker
MAATSCHOENEN VOOR GEVOELIGE VOETEN
REPARATIEEN
Anna van Buerenstraat 81
Tel. 772361

L. A. van TOUR
PAINTER
DRIEMAAL
Bekroond
Huis & Decoratie Schilder
Anna Paulownastr. 54
's-Gravenhage
Tel. 330575
In binnen en Buitenland Met hoogste onderscheidingen. Steeds gaarne tot uwen dienst

Coöp Society "Eigen Hulp" u. a.
Prinsestraat 11, 's-Gravenhage.
Tel. 112174 (5 lynen)
Het oudste en beste adres voor
LEVENSMIDDELEN
Provisions

PH. SPECHT GRYP
ASSURANCE
Prins Mauritslaan 91 's-Gravenhage
Cath: Singel 25, Utrecht
Hollandsche Societeit
van Levensverzekeringen Anno 1807
Laat u eens inlichten?

BONTWERKERY "DUINOORD"
Sandig-Lüdgen
Furs—Pelteryen
Remodelling—Moderniseeren
157 Laan v. Meerdervoort Tel. 335231

Court Jewellers
Hof Juweliers
FIRMA SIMONS
Plein 9a. Tel. 114144. The Hague

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Tel. 330728 b. g. g. 394544

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Smids
Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen
Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen
Tel. 554936 Giro 22578
v Weede van Dykveldstr 71 73 75a

WASSENAAR

WASSENAAR near THE HAGUE
Klein Hoefvzerlaan 1 Tel.: 716910
HOME FOR CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS
"DE LEEUWERIK"
Central heating, running cold and hot water. If desired, skilled nursing available.

NORWAY

OSLO

OLAF NORLI
Universitetsgaten 24
Any and all books
Stationery Telephone 11231

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA AND FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm:
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69,
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö:
Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg: V Hamngatan 11

Myrstedts Matthörna
WELL KNOWN LEADING FIRM
IN
CARPETS CURTAINS
TAPESTRIES
KUNGSGATAN 5 KUNGSGATAN 50
STOCKHOLM GÖTEBORG

Lagersons SHOE STORE
Established 1874
KUNGSGATAN 4
BOOKS — MAGAZINES
STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

PETER HUBER
Herren- und Damensalon
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
Speciality: Permanent Waving
Heumattstrasse 21 Tel. 40.058

Mech. Möbel- und Bau-Schreinerei
H. KIPFER
Ötlingerstrasse 78 Tel. 42.065
Wohnung: Ötlingerstrasse 39
COMPLETE INTERIOR DECORATION
Single Pieces of Furniture—
Construction Work.

BERNE

Modern
House and Kitchen Utensils
Basket Furniture, Hardware, Skates, Sledges, Skis and other Sport Articles at moderate prices at
CHRISTEN
MARKTGASSE 28

Bernheim Berne
4 Place du Théâtre
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters

W. Moll-Lanz, Solothurn
Telephon 23.468 Bernstrasse 51.
Trousseaux, Bett-, Tisch- und Küchenwäsche, Wäsche für Hotel und Privat.
(WHITE GOODS)

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
ZWYGART
SPITALGASSE 40
First Class Goods
SHIRTS, TIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES
Large Assortment of UNDERWEAR

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zürich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum
WATCHES
GOLD and SILVERWARE
Large Assortment
Zigerli & Cie
SPITALGASSE 14

Couture de Premier Ordre
High Class Dressmaking
MME. R. SCHEIDEGGER MOSIMANN
RUE de L'HÔPITAL 3 TEL. 28.121

AN EXCELLENT FIRM
for
Beds, Ottomans, Couches, Curtains, Materials, Carpets.
GEBRÜDER STREULI A. G.
Marktgasse 59. Founded 1868

Knives, Forks and Spoons
(Bestecke)
Wwe. Christener's Erben
58 KRAMGASSE

Gypserei Malerei Autospritzwerk
WALTER GARBANI SÖHNE & CIE
Greyerzstrasse 80 Tel. 22.417
(Painting, Plastering)

MADAME LORY
Robes et Manteaux
17, Monbijoustrasse.

COUTURE
B. Curchod
Tel. 25.992 Karl Schenk-Haus IIIe. Et.
GOWNS Spitalgasse 4
Chambre 26

Velozentrale
WWE. ADOLF SCHERZ
Monbijoustrasse 10 Tel 29 443
Bicycles, Motor-Cycles, Cars
Repairs promptly and efficiently executed

ALICE GORGÉ
Speciality of Ladies' Underwear
Amthausgasse 12

TAILOR—DRESSMAKER
J. & M. EDERER
Monbijoustr. 16 Tel. 31.827
First Class Tailoring Establishment for Men and Women

Permanent Waving
Ladies' Hairdressing Salon
J. V. RÜEGG-PERRIN
ZEITGLOCKENLAUBE 4 THIRD FLOOR
English spoken

ZENTRALHEIZUNGEN
Sanitäre-Anlagen Spengler-Arbeiten
erstellt in bester Ausführung
H. ISLER, Viktoriastrasse 84
(Plumbing)

CIOLINA u. CIE. A.G.
BERN, Marktgasse 51 Tel. 20.121
DRESS MATERIALS
READY-MADE GOWNS

All Sorts of BOOKS
A. FRANCKE A.G.
BUBENBERGPL. Berne
ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17. Tel 22.331

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

SWITZERLAND

BIEL

Bonneterie
E. & M. Tanner
Hosiery se recommande

BURGDORF

IWAG
Aktiengesellschaft vorm. Alfr. Scheidegger
KOHLEN—HOLZ—BENZIN—HEIZÖLE
Tel. Burgdorf 373. Hs. Zellweger, jun.
(Coal Wood, etc.)

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28.445
9:30 A. M.-12:30 P. M
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CORSET DUCHESSE
Rue de la Confederation 26
Corsets - Ceintures - Gaines
S/gorge
Corsets, ready-made and made to measure

GEORG JENSEN'S SILVER
Same Prices as in Copenhagen
Sole Agent: HENRI ROZELAAR
Jeweller — Watchmaker
PLACE DU MOLARD 1.

BADAN
HAUTES NOUVEAUTÉS
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
ROUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822
(Drapery Store)

FIALA & CIE
23, Rue du Rhône Tel. 42.177
Interior Decoration
Curtains—Furniture—Carpets

LAUSANNE

HAND BAGS
Graeser
LEATHER GOODS Rue St-François

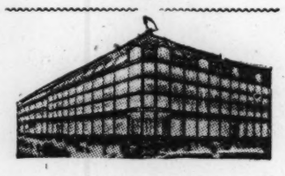
LUCERNE

MAISON MOSER
Corsets
Ladies' Underwear
Grendel 23 Tel. 13.48

NEUCHATEL

Men's Shirts, Gloves, Socks, Ties.
Large choice of Golf Stockings, at the Magasins de Nouveautés
SAVOIE PETITPIERRE, S. A.
RUE DU SEYON

ZURICH



JELMOLI
Zürich, Switzerland
GENERAL STORES
Ask for full illustrated catalogue

MANTEL TAILLEURS
COMPLETS
CONFECTION NACH MASS
Leonhardsteck-Zähringerstr
Seilergraben b. Central
TAILOR
BRÄNDLI

DREYER
SPECIAL ESTABLISHMENT for HAIR-DYEING and PERMANENT WAVING
Zürich 6
Seilbahn
Rigiviertel
Telefon
64.911
First-class service

Parfumerie Schindler
Bahnhofer. 96
Paradeplatz
Perfumes and Toilet Articles of first class makes. Ladies' and Gentlemen's First Class Hairdresser.

Zuverlässige
AUTOFACHSCHULE
WALTER SCHÄRER
Schaffhauserstrasse 141
Zürich 6 Tel. 60.314
DRIVING LESSONS

Druckarbeiten für die ganze Schweiz liefert sorgfältigst
(PRINTING)
Buchdruckerei
A. MAURER ZÜRICH
im Helmhaus.

F. Willy Schurter
Bahnhofstrasse 61. Zurich 1. Tel. 74.822
Knitted Dresses for town and sports wear, handknitted Blouses and Jumpers, Scarves—*Latest Styles*

HANS LOCHER & CO ZÜRICH
Münsterhof 18 Founded 1822
Fancy Leather Goods
All Travelling Requisites

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Mimosa
Gowns, Hats, Accessories
196a, Main Road, Sea Point

The Atlas Printing Works
(PTY.) LTD
Commercial and Fine Colour
PRINTERS
Dormehl Street
Between Sir Lowry Rd. and Newmarket St
Opposite J. & A. Buchanan Ltd

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN
(Continued)

Chames & Nelsons Consolidated
(Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNGS PROVISION STORES
Wholesale and Retail Grocers
95 PLEIN STREET
Daily deliveries
Rumford Baking Powder, Heinz Varieties, Crosse & Blackwell, Campbell's Soups, Ovaltine, Cocomalt, Post Products, Kellogg's Products.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Head Office for South Africa
Commercial Union Buildings
88-90, ST. GEORGE'S ST., CAPE TOWN
ALL CLASSES OF
INSURANCE
TRANSACTED
Also at Durban, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

A. F. HONEYMAN
Merchant Tailor
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor-mades to Measure
89 ST. GEORGE STREET
(Opp. Cape Argus Office)
TELEPHONE 2-3577

ATTWELL'S
Bread and Cakes
are of the highest quality
Daily delivery from Simonstown to Camps Bay
ATTWELL BAKING CO.
Searle Street, Cape Town

DURBAN

"STEVENS"
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours
Under Personal Supervision
Expert Attention Satisfaction Guaranteed
Permanent Waving - From £1.1.0
W. W. STEVENS
(Phone 22230)
4 Colonial Mutual Buildings (Skyscraper)
330 West Street

Ladies' Hairdressing Saloon and Beauty Parlour
Proprietress: M. BOLT
O. K. Bazaar Building
385 West Street Phone 24765

The Estcourt Butchery
FAMILY BUTCHERS
Quality and Satisfaction Guaranteed
Specialities
Sausages, Polony, Waverly Hams and Bacons, Twin Streams Butter
Stall 12, City Market Phone 20221

THE DEPARTMENTAL STORE WITH AN IDEAL
At your service—Cheerily—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
Provisions, Groceries and Household Requisites.
209 PINE STREET Phone 20521

When Buying Flowers Try
HOWDENS
(Manageress:—Miss Molly Mills)
FLORISTS—NURSERYMEN—SEEDSMEN
Specialists in
Bouquets and Floral Decorations
Distinctive Quality and Service
353 WEST ST. Phone 25321
Residence 46671

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

JUNE'S AND O. K. LADIES' HAIRDESSSING SALOONS
Specialist in Permanent Waving, Tinting, etc. Fully qualified staff in attendance.
2nd Floor, O. K. Bazaars
Eloff St. Johannesburg
Owned and controlled by
I. Hutcheson and A. Milne
Phones 22-3970 and 22-5644

You Get A Good Deal
at
Modern Artistic Glassware Pottery
Fancy Goods

HEN WOOD
Domestic Hardware, Tools, etc., and at
SPRINGS & DURBAN

VIRGINIA MILK FARMS
JERSEY DAIRY BRANCH
Croydon Mansions, Wanderer St., Johannesburg
Telephone 22-4552
Awarded six "Certificates of Merit" by City of Johannesburg
High Grade MILK, Cream, Butter, Eggs, Honey

G. M. HORNE (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers
Cor. Trump and Ussher Streets, Selby Township.
P. O. Box 6785

Figaro
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in
PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: G. Van Diggelen and I. Perrow
1st Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70 Pritchard Street

ADIE & CO.
Ladies' Outfitters
Specializing in Outsizes
CORNER JEPPE and JOUBERT STS.

Wagstaff & Moller
Typewriter Experts and Stationers
New Kempsey Buildings
115, Fox Street Phone 33-7855

GREAVES
for
GIFTS
JEWELLERS
HEATH'S BLDGS., PRITCHARD ST.

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

For Quality *For Value*

Cleghorns
ALSO AT CAPE TOWN AND PORT ELIZABETH
Everything for
Ladies', Children's and Men's Wear
Eloff, Kerk and Von Brandis Streets
JOHANNESBURG

BRENNERS
SERVICE STATION
"The Better Service Station"
for
COMPLETE LUBRICATION
PETROL, OIL, REPAIRS and ACCESSORIES
PEGASUS MOBILOIL
Mobilgas
Mobiloil
Harrison & De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 33/2082 P. O. Box 80
BRANCHES
Country Club Garage, Millner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes Our Speciality
Ask for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List
96 Pritchard St., 62 Kerk St.
37 Loveday St. P. O. Box 6818

"Fanny"

PIETERMARITZBURG

PEACH & HATTON
LIMITED
Furniture Manufacturers and Shop Fitters
Phone 3057 136 Church St.

CHRISTIE'S
CAFE-DE-LUXE
Specialists in catering for weddings, dances, etc.
Reception Room for Hire
204 Church Street Phone 2639

A. E. BUTTERWORTH
MOTOR ACCESSORIES
Petrol, Oils, Tyres
PYROIL SAVES MOTORS
195 COMMERCIAL ROAD Phone 3895

Hygienic Laundry
120, Victoria Road Phone 3387
Branch of Model Steam Laundry
P. O. Box 7, Umgeni, Durban
Phone 61438

PRETORIA

"KULZ"
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
Permanent Waving and Blow Waving, etc.
We are stockists for Max Factor's Beauty Preparations
Phone 3213 183 St. Andries St.
Bourke Trust Buildings
Pretoria

Phone 3188 P. O. Box 60
Trenam & McCraw (Pty.) Ltd.
(W. McCraw, Late Manager Outfitting Department Becketts)
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
5% discount for cash and off a/cs paid by 7th of following month.
C/o Koedoe Arcade and Bureau Lane
Pretoria

BERTIDA (Pty. Ltd.)
Finest Collection of Gowns and Millinery
Our Winter Collection just arrived and shown at our showrooms
169 St. Andries St. (Near Public Library)

R. A. CHARLES, Pty. Ltd.
NEW ARCADE
High Class Footwear
The Very Latest in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY
(Continued)

PHONE MJ 4202
Marieanne
(Lilla Scott)
Exclusive Millinery
1st Prom, City House, 164 Pitt St., City
Specializing in remodeling and Made to Order Millinery

GORDON BAKERY
F. SCHMEISING
trading as
J. CURRAN
BEST SERVICE. HIGHEST QUALITY BREAD. 10 PRIZES GAINED
Carts deliver from Turramurra to Chatswood—Phone: J X 1991

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PRINTERY
7 Malcolm Lane Sydney
Business Stationery, Specialists and General Printers

Poullards
Australia's largest and best Art Dyers, Dry Cleaners and Carpet Cleaners
116 King Street, Sydney, N. S. W.

Winifred R. G. Steber
PIANOFORTE
Individual or Class Instruction
Children's Music Classes
29 Palings Bldgs. & Manly Lit Institute
YU 3403

JOHN TOCOVENKO
F. I. O. N. S. W.
OPTOMETRIST and OPTICIAN
7 HUNTER ST. B 2652

VIOLINIST
GERALD WALENN
F. R. A. M. (LONDON)
For Lessons Apply
STATE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
Sydney, N. S. W., Australia

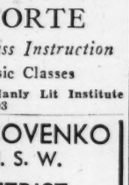
F. S. Burford & Son
DIAMONDS—WATCHES
CUT GLASS
OTHER GIFTS
Watch and Jewellery Repair Service
112 MARKET STREET, SYDNEY
Near David Jones Phone M. A. 4928

A. E. RICHARDS
17a Pitt Street, Sydney
Near Quay Ph. B4661
PRINTER, ETC.

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £60,000,000
Eric A. Finlay, Branch Manager
Pitt and Hunter Streets, Sydney

S. A. SCOTT
Watchmaker and Jeweller
Specialising in Watch and Jewellery Repairs. Highest Price Given for Old Gold Jewellery
566 George St., opp. St. Andrews' Cathedral
Estab. 1888 Phone M. A. 5328

L. M. Oldfield
Trained Corsetiere
Individual Corsetry
102a Hunter Street
A corset for every figure
Phone B 5260



SHIRLEY SHOES
of Quality and Value
Bedggood Shoes Stocked
Corner Pitt and Market St.
OPPOSITE FARMERS

Max Factor's
COSMETICS
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE, SYDNEY

Primrose Showroom
93 Elizabeth St., close to King St.
GLOVES
Hosiery and Lingerie
Children's Wear
HONEYMAN PRESS
Art and Comercial
PRINTERS
Lyceum House, 214 Pitt Street
Phone: M. A. 5516
Established 1887

W. NICHOLSON
Tailor
and COSTUME MAKER
Third Floor: Ocean House
34 Martin Place
Tel B2262

CHRISTINE
Ladies' Hairdresser
Beauty Specialist
136b Liverpool St., Opp. Mark Foys'
M. A. 5241

OPTICIANS
Fairfax & Roberts Ltd.
23/25 Hunter Street, Sydney
E. Gardiner, Optometrist
OPTOMETRISTS

EDWARD FAY Ltd.

SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches—Oxford Street, George Street opp. Regent, George Street West, Broadway, Newtown and Parramatta.

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement, please mention the Monitor.

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY
(Continued)

UNDER VICE-REGAL PATRONAGE
SINGLETONS
ELECTRIC CARPET CLEANING
Estab. 23years

SYD. B3788 • Melb. F5619

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

PRYCE and READ
Specializing in Individual Styles
New Stocks of FROCKS, MILLINERY, COATS, Evening Wear continually arriving from our Southern buyers.
We Cordially Invite You to Call
173 Adelaide Street, near Edward Street
Brisbane, Australia

"DRUMBORISK"
High Class Guest House
293 Vulture Street, East, South Brisbane
Queensland
Overlooking Brisbane River
Tourists or Permanents
Tariff moderate, all conveniences, garages.
Ph. J2847 Mrs. CARLETON, Proprietress

Overells
(PTY.) LIMITED
One of Queensland's Leading Department Stores
OVERELLS (PTY.) LTD
The Valley-BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA
Visit Our Cafe for Luncheons, Afternoon Teas—Special Home-Made Cakes

TASMANIA

HOBART

Visitors to Hobart—
Mather's
DEPARTMENT STORE
Men's and Women's Apparel
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Salon
Gifts and Stationery LIVERPOOL ST.

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Windsor 6587
9 A. M.-6 P. M. daily—Sat. 9 A. M.-1 P. M
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INCLEY PTY. LTD.
During Rebuilding
Temporary Address:
The Block, Collins Street
Imported Dresses
Hats and Sports Wear
First Floor, Block "B"
PHONE C8866

HAUTE COUTURE
HATS FROCKS
LOUIS PELTIER
The Only Exclusively French Salon
Nicholas Bldg. 37 Swanston Street

TEAS. DINNERS LUNCHEONS
Theatre and Wedding Parties Dances
The Wentworth CAFE
Private Rooms for Entertaining
Open till Midnight—Sundays till 9:30
COLLINS ST. C1
Opposite Town Hall
Tels. F 5969 and F 5541

Property Investments, Homes, Insurance
C. ROBERTS,
A.R.E.I.
SWORN VALUATOR
Commissioner for Affidavits, Probate and Mortgage Valuations
Cr. Toorak and Summerhill Rds., Hartwell
E. 6. (East Camberwell). Tel. W. 5883
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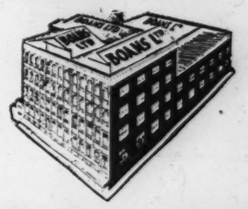

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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Monitor Movie Guide

'Prince and Pauper' Combines Pageantry, Excitement, Humor

As Good as Married (Universal)—We hear that a Hollywood scenarist writes lying on his back with his feet up on a chair. The author of "As Good as Married" must have stood on his head and written with his feet. Rich architect marries his secretary to avoid taxes and breach of promise suits. Love blossoms amidst some of the tritest dialogue so far impinged on celluloid. Doris Nolan, John Boles, Alan Mowbray.—Adults.

Girl from Scotland Yard (Paramount)—Oh, Scotland Yard, what crimes are committed in thy name! Eduardo Cianelli plans to wreck the Coronation air display as revenge for being exiled from England. Karen Morley and Robert Baldwin prevent it and evoke a certain amount of mild excitement in so doing.—Adults and young people.

The Good Old Soak (M. G. M.)—Don Marquis's pre-prohibition yarn about a misunderstood alcoholic has been resuscitated to furnish a vehicle for Wallace Beery. Result is a typical small-town comedy whose entertainment is largely proportionate to one's enjoyment of Mr. Beery, Una Merkel, Eric Linden, Ted Healey, Janet Beecher.—Adults and young people.

Night Must Fall (M. G. M.)—Robert Montgomery makes good use of an opportunity to grow up dramatically and his performance will come as a definite surprise to his fans. Mr. Montgomery plays a pathological killer who fascinates a young English girl into secrecy about his crimes and eventually murders her aunt. Macabre atmosphere well sustained and acting throughout is excellent. Subject matter, however, may be found distasteful by many. Rosalind Russell, Dame Mae Whitty, Alan Marshall, Merle Tottenham, Kathleen Harrison, Matthew Boulton, E. E. Clive.—Adults.

The Prince and the Pauper (Warner Bros.)—Timed to the Coronation, here is a colorful, exciting and humorous movie from Mark Twain's famous novel of the prince and the pauper, identical in appearance, whose innocent joke of changing clothes nearly puts a beggar boy on the English throne. Film somewhat slow in starting but closing sequences are exciting and the Coronation scene is especially impressive. The Mauch Twins, Errol Flynn, Claude Rains, Henry Stephenson, Montague Love, Barton MacLane, Alan Hale, Fritz Lieber.—Family.

Shall We Dance? (RKO)—By all means, since "we" are Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers in a grand fiesta, with songs by the frères, Gershwin, humor by Eric Blore and Edward Everett Horton and a ballet number by Harriet Hoctor. The mis en scène is handsome and the photography and recording do well by the eye and ear. Mr. Astaire is a "Rossian" dancer with yearnings for his native U. S. A. and Ginger Rogers, a famous revue dancer.—Family.

Symphony of Young Love (Metropolis)—A rather bewildering scenario does not detract from the charm of this Bohemian film made in the beautiful Sazeva Valley. It tells how a schoolboy earns the money to buy his sweetheart a pair of shoes by catching a huge pike for which a reward has been offered. Film contains humor and pathos. Photography is excellent. Vasa Jalovec, Jarmila Berankova, Jar. Votja, Vojtova Mayerova, J. Svitak, Rudolf Deyl.—Adults and young people.

Time Out for Romance (20th-Fox)—Plot wanders entertainingly with its characters on a transcontinental auto caravan. Michael Whalen, delivering a new car over the road, picks up Claire Trevor, a wealthy girl fleeing her fortune-hunting husband. Another version of the "It Happened One Night" and "Love on the Run" theme; but the idea is beginning to wear a little. Joan Davis, Chick Chandler, Douglas Fowley, William Demarest.—Family.

Two Wise Maids (Republic)—Tears and chuckles alternate as Alison Skipworth, aided by Polly Moran, champions the children of her tenement district school and is eventually vindicated by former pupils when ouster proceedings against her are started. Entertaining in a mild way. Marcia Mae Jones contributes an excellent bit. Luis Alberni, Hope Manning, Donald Cook, Ella Harriman.—Family.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "Beethoven Concerto," "April Romance," "Maytime," "Quality Street," "Wings of the Morning," "Head Over Heels in Love," "When You're in Love," "Human Adventure," "Yellow Cruise," "Lloyds of London," "One in a Million," "Born to Dance," "Champagne Waltz," "Stowaway," "As You Like It."

Young People and Adults: "History Is Made at Night," "Silent Barriers," "Wake Up and Live," "The King and the Chorus Girl," "Lost Horizon," "Seventh Heaven," "The Good Earth," "The Soldier and the Lady," "Love Is News," "Camille," "Beloved Enemy," "Black Legion," "You Only Live Once," "Maid of Salem," "After the Thin Man."

Adults Only: "Masquerade in Vienna," "Are We Civilized?" "Marked Woman," "Mystic Mountain," "La Kermesse Héroique," "Anthony Adverse."

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays.)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Spool Race

Two empty spools and two 50-yard spools of thread are needed. Divide the group into two teams. The hostess acts as the referee.

Place two chairs in center of room. Have one person from each team sit on a chair and give him an empty spool and a full one. At a given signal from the referee, each player starts to wind the thread from the full spool to the empty one. After both wind for a short time, the referee calls time; and they must hand both spools to the next person on the team.

The team which first finishes winding all the thread onto the new spool, wins.—F. M. C., Chicago, Ill.

Greatness

Great is he who enjoys his earthenware as if it were plate, and not less great is the man to whom all his plate is no more than earthenware.—Seneca.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Here's another bit of cryptic verse shared by a Germantown, Penna., reader:

MI UBKUV FW IH PIFL GIDXCHJ MCQK

PIF'DD HKKN O JIIN GWKKNIQKMKL,

OHN EIL O WLK-XCKA IE MBCG LBPQK

GKOLUB MBCG XKLP *QIHCMIL.

Factual Figuring

To the total of the digits in the year in which the Wright Brothers first flew the airplane ——; add the number of the month represented by the Topaz ——; subtract the number of imperial gallons in a firkin ——; multiply by the number of wheels on a "Clarence" ——; and divide by four times the number of dots which represent the letter "S" in Morse code ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

Here's another from a Clearwater, Fla., reader: Following the usual rules, try changing TIME to YEAR in six moves.

Fun With Digits

Try arranging the digits from 1 to 9, inclusive, each once, and express a value for one-ninth.

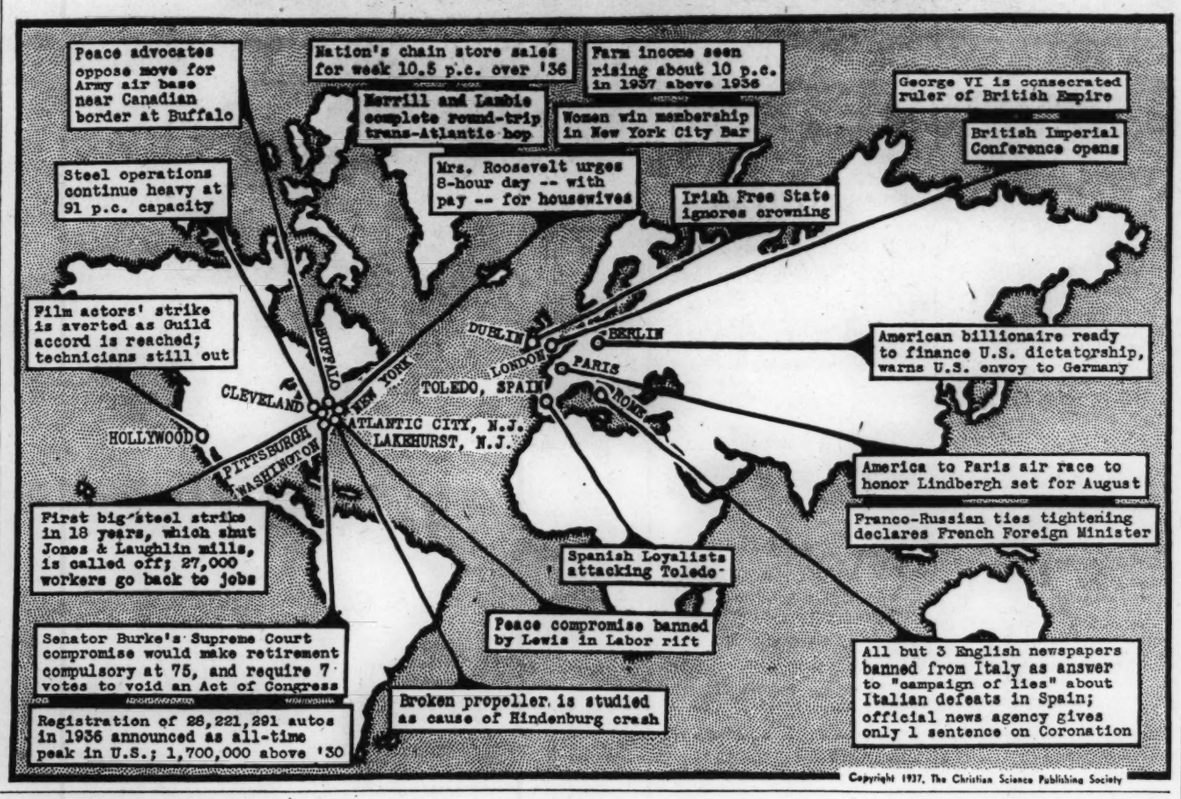
Nicknames of the Famous

Can you identify each of the famous persons named below by their nicknames? The first has been checked by way of example:

1	Bard of Avon	General Wayne	
2	Poor Richard	Abraham Lincoln	
3	Great Commoner	Wm. Shakespeare	1
4	King of Jazz	Otto vonBismarck	
5	Man of Destiny	William J.Bryan	
6	Swedish Nightingale	Benj.Franklin	
7	The Pathfinder	Paul Whiteman	
8	Mad Anthony	Napoleon Bonaparte	
9	Iron Chancellor	John C. Frémont	
10	Rail Splitter	Jenny Lind	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Peace advocates oppose move for Army air base near Canadian border at Buffalo
Nation's chain store sales for week 10.5 p.c. over '36
Farm income seen rising about 10 p.c. in 1937 above 1936
Merrill and Lambie complete round-trip trans-Atlantic hop
Women win membership in New York City Bar
George VI is consecrated ruler of British Empire
British Imperial Conference opens
Steel operations continue heavy at 91 p.c. capacity
Mrs. Roosevelt urges 8-hour day -- with pay -- for housewives
Irish Free State ignores crowning
Film actors' strike is averted as Guild accord is reached; technicians still out
American billionaire ready to finance U.S. dictatorship, warns U.S. envoy to Germany
America to Paris air race to honor Lindbergh set for August
Franco-Russian ties tightening declares French Foreign Minister
First big steel strike in 18 years, which shut Jones & Laughlin mills, is called off; 27,000 workers go back to jobs
Spanish Loyalists attacking Toledo
Peace compromise banned by Lewis in Labor rift
Senator Burke's Supreme Court compromise would make retirement compulsory at 75, and require 7 votes to void an Act of Congress
All but 3 English newspapers banned from Italy as answer to "campaign of lies" about Italian defeats in Spain; official news agency gives only 1 sentence on Coronation
Registration of 28,221,291 autos in 1936 announced as all-time peak in U.S.; 1,700,000 above '30
Broken propeller is studied as cause of Hindenburg crash
BUFFALO
NEW YORK
CLEVELAND
HOLLYWOOD
PITTSBURGH
WASHINGTON
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
LAKEHURST, N.J.
TOLEDO, SPAIN
DUBLIN
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
ROME

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Sunbonnet Sue

Daily Anecdote

Good on the Inside

Of Dean George Hodge's book, "When the King Came," Bishop Lawrence said: "It is a real story, as full of imagination as a fairy tale, as true to fact as history."

A little girl expressed an equally succinct criticism of it. She had gone to the loved author for his autograph, and upon arriving home with her prize, gazing intently at it, she said to her mother, "Oh, Mother, just see how bad his writing is on the outside. And it was so good inside!"

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram:

To check up on your solving time
You'll need a good speedometer,
And for a pre-view of this rhyme
Search this very Monitor.

Factual Figuring: 13 (1903), plus 11 (Nov.), minus 9, times 4, divided by 12 equals 5.

Letter Changing: Time, tine, tins, tens, teas, tear, year.

Fun With Digits: 8361/75,249 equals 1/9.

Nicknames of the Famous: Bard of Avon—Wm. Shakespeare; Poor Richard—Benj. Franklin; Great Commoner——Wm. Jennings Bryan; King of Jazz—Paul Whiteman; Man of Destiny—Napoleon Bonaparte; Swedish Nightingale—Jenny Lind; The Pathfinder—John C. Frémont; Mad Anthony—General Wayne; Iron Chancellor—Otto von Bismarck; The Rail Splitter, —Abraham Lincoln.

Quotation for Today

GOD gives each man one life, like a lamp,
Then gives
That lamp due measure of oil: lamp
lighted—hold high, wave wide
Its comforts for others to share.

—ROBERT BROWNING

In Lighter Vein

Everlasting

"Good morning, Martha; always knitting. Do you find the stockings wear longer if knitted by hand?"

"Wear longer? Yes, of course, mum. You wouldn't believe it, but this pair of my husband's socks I knitted five years ago, and I've knitted new legs to 'em twice and new footed 'em five times. Seems to me they'll never wear out."—Montreal Daily Herald.

Literary Tastes

"I think I'll go on a literary diet," said Mr. Primm.

"Fine," nodded Mrs. Primm. "Then you can give me the newspaper—that is, all but the editorial page, dear."

"Just a minute, just a minute," said Primm. "Wait till I finish the comics."—Montreal Star.

The Secret Is Out

Canvasser: "You pay a small deposit, then you make no more payments for six months."

Lady of the House: "Who told you about us?"—Southern Lumber Journal.

Making History

Waiter: "Did I bring you a menu, sir?"

Patron: "I don't know—never was good at remembering events of history."

Relief

First Shopper (to second ditto): "Well, my dear, if you're not going to buy anything we might just as well look at something more expensive."—Montreal Herald.

Big News

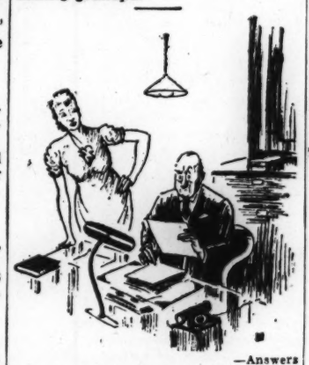
"We better make a front-page story of this wedding," remarked the editor.

"Why?" asked the society reporter in surprise, "They aren't very prominent people."

"That may be," he replied, "but this is the first account of a wedding you have turned in for ages that hasn't had as a last line, 'They will reside with the bride's parents.'"—Montreal Star.

"Why do you keep brushing baby's face with a whiskbroom?"

"I just wanted him to get used to kissing grandpa."



—Answers

"I can't think what's the matter with you men. My last boss used to object to that 'excuse the spelling' postscript, too."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Just Deserts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Birmingham, Ala.

She was not frightened, just a little embarrassed that she, a veteran schoolteacher, should have been guilty of violating a traffic regulation. After waiting sometime in court, she was called by the clerk.

As she lifted her eyes to the judge, his face seemed very familiar. Then he grinned; and she recognized the mischievous eyes of a former pupil—a pupil whose passion for teasing had been the direct cause of many a session "after school."

Delightedly he said: "You may stay after court is dismissed, Miss. It is your turn to stay in; and, besides, I want a nice visit with you."

Brevities

Judge: Roughly, people can be divided into two classes—those who are your friends, and those who bring candid cameras to your parties.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: "Cactus Jack" is what his fellow Texans call Vice-President Garner. And they don't mean spineless cactus, either.

Montreal Star: Too many think you can't properly pursue happiness unless you're making 70 miles or more an hour.

H. V. Wade, in Detroit News: The world is so full of noise we can't hear the annual row over the Pulitzer awards.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Ambiguity—*Am-bih-gu'-ih-tih* (*a* and each *i* short, *u* long; secondary stress on first syllable).

This word is derived from a combination of the Latin *amb-*, "around, about," and *agere*, "go, drive"; hence the root significance of our word is "a drifting about, uncertain of the right direction." An ambiguous statement, for example, leaves the reader or listener in doubt as to which of two or more meanings was intended. Note the ambiguity in these examples: "The lecturer tried to give a vague idea of his subject"; "After the girl teased Agnes she ran away."

Ambiguities may be the result either of carelessness or of inadequate expression; but in any event they are not to be relied on. The right expression must be ascertained from the author.

Anthropomorphic — *An-thro-po-mor'-fik* (*a* and *i* short, first and second *o*'s quick-long, third as in *orb*; secondary stress on first syllable).

The Greek roots *anthropos*, "man," and *morphe*, "form," remind us that that which may be described as anthropomorphic has the form, shape, or likeness of a mortal man.

Attribute (noun) — *At'-rih-bute* (*a* short, *i* clipped-short, *u* long). The verb is accented on the second syllable.

In discussing this word we are drawn into a fine distinction between "attribute" and "quality." A "quality" (Latin *qualis*, "such") signifies that which a thing really is—its "suchness" or inherent nature. An "attribute" (Latin *attribuere*, "to give, bestow, assign") signifies the characteristic or adjunct which through custom, reason, faith, or demonstration is recognized as belonging to a thing.

A quality cannot be altered without completely changing the thing; but we may ascribe an attribute at our discretion. But, of course, the more we know of a thing the better we may understand its qualities, and the more accurately ascribe its attributes.

Murray writes: "Originally, 'the attributes of God' was preferred, probably because men assumed no knowledge of the actual qualities of the Deity, but only those more or less fitly attributed to Him."

Earnest (II Cor. 5:5)—The word here translates the Greek *arrabon*, "a pledge," applied usually to a part of the purchase money given in advance as security for the fulfilment of the transaction.

Ego—*E'-go* (both vowels long) is the prevailing pronunciation in America. In Britain, *Eg'-o* (short *e*, long *o*) is the more familiar.

Entity, nonentity — *En'-tih-tih; non-en'-tih-tih.*

"Entity" is derived from the Late Latin *ens* (*entis* in the genitive), "a thing, a being," formed as if it were the present participle of *esse*, "to be." An entity, therefore, has real being, real existence, real substance. It *is*, and continues everlastingly to *be*.

The Latin prefix *non-* imparts to "nonentity" the meaning of "not an entity, not an existence, not a substance."

Identity—*I-den'-tih-tih.*

This word comes to us from the Latin *idem*, "same," and suggests "sameness." The meaning implies an absolute likeness between two or more things. For example, man's identity, in a very real sense, may be held to conform to the qualities of Deity, in whose image and likeness man is made.

The adjective "identical" is used in the sense of "same in quality and quantity."

Jesurun — *Jes'-u-run* (*e* short, first *u* as in *unite*, second short).

The name, which is also spelled "Jeshurun," is derived from the Hebrew *Yeshuruun*, "upright."

Mammon—*Mam'-un* (*a* short, *u* clipped-short).

This word appears four times in the Scriptures (all in the New Testament), and each time it is a translation of the Greek *mammonas*, "wealth, riches." Students interested in cognate words are referred to the Hebrew *matmon*, "a hidden storehouse, treasury," from *taman*, "to hide."

As we use the word it indicates not only riches, but lust for gain, the spirit of avarice.

Mars' hill (Act 17:22)—The Greek construction rendered "Mars' hill" is *Areios pagos*, literally "the hill of Ares" (Ares, or Mars, was the war deity). Students of Greek history will recognize in the words the familiar "Areopagus," a hill on the west side of the famed Acropolis.

Here sat the august Council of the Areopagus, most venerable of Athenian courts. Whether Paul was arraigned before this council by the Epicureans and Stoicks (see verses 18 and 19) is uncertain; but his eloquence and courageous arguments were not without good effect, for there is the record of "Dionysius the Areopagite," who is represented as the first bishop of Athens.

Ptolemy—*Tol'-e-mih* (*o* short, *e* as in create, *i* short).

Claudius Ptolemaeus, commonly called "Ptolemy," was an Alexandrian mathematician, geographer, and astronomer who flourished about the middle of the second century of the Christian era. He was a great student and compiled all the available astronomical learning of the ancients, added some ideas of his own, and promulgated the astronomical system, described in his "Almagest," which remained the authoritative treatise on the subject until the fifteenth century. He blundered, however, in explaining in detail the alleged revolution of the sun and other heavenly bodies round the earth.

The teachings of Ptolemy were finally overthrown by Copernicus (1473-1543), who proved that the earth rotates on its own axis, and revolves round the sun.

(The adjective "Ptolemaic" is pronounced *Tol-e-may'-ik* (secondary stress on first syllable).

Single (Matt. 6:22)—The Greek term *haplous*, here rendered "single," has a literal meaning of "simple" or "single"—that is, in the sense of "not complicated or confused"; but it could also mean "whole," or, when used of the eye, "good, fulfilling its office, sound."

Come With Me To Mexico

13.

Hotels, Food, and Water

After refilling our thermos jug with ice water at the hotel, and making ready our golden supply of giant 8-cents-a-dozen oranges for a little refreshment as we drove, we bade adieu to friendly, busy Monterrey, and were off to an early morning start. We were heading for Valles (Vah'-yace), 326 miles to the south, where we had engaged accommodations for the night.

Now, there is this about hotels in Mexico: It isn't necessary to wire ahead for reservations in Monterrey—the present tourist traffic could easily double before there would be any pinch. But good accommodations—the kind I want you to have—are rather scarce between Monterrey and Mexico, D. F.; and offhand I could give three good reasons—no, seven!—why you shouldn't risk anything but first-class hotels down here (and they're not expensive).

But in reserving rooms, remember to insist on a confirmation from the hotel. (The whole procedure between Monterrey and Valles can be handled by your hotel; and the cost will be less than a dollar.)

I have mentioned taking along our own water. Please don't think that we fell for all the palaver you too will hear about the terrible things that will happen to the American who drinks Mexican water or eats Mexican vegetables. It doesn't stand to reason that a little radish grown on one side of the Rio Grande will be nourishing, and one grown on the other side will be noxious. And it is equally idiotic to believe that the water on one side will refresh you, while that on the other will poison you.

Before I started down, I was regaled by a doctor who elaborated on his sufferings due to the drinking water in Mexico. I remarked that it was too bad I hadn't known about that when I lived for a time in Mexico, five days from a railroad, and had gone about drinking from every stream—just as the Mexicans did—and had wolfed down about everything in the way of food.

Here are the facts: You are not going to drink out of mud puddles, of course. But the ordinary run of water in the country you are about to traverse is not only very, it is extraordinarily, HARD. It will flow over beds white with caliche until the water is so saturated with lime that it takes on a turquoise cast. And such rough and tumble H_2O might come as a bit of a shock to a person accustomed only to the softest of distilled waters.

The vegetables in the markets (with flies roosting around everywhere) are freshened by cans of this water—some of it not so fresh. But if you are sure that your vegetables are fresh and clean, help yourself!

I hope that this statement will temper the views of some of the country's officials who have thought they were rendering a public service in scaring tourists about the water, etc. The thing that is greatly feared, they should know, has a specially greased track direct to the fearer.—**Daily Features Editor.**

(To Be Continued)

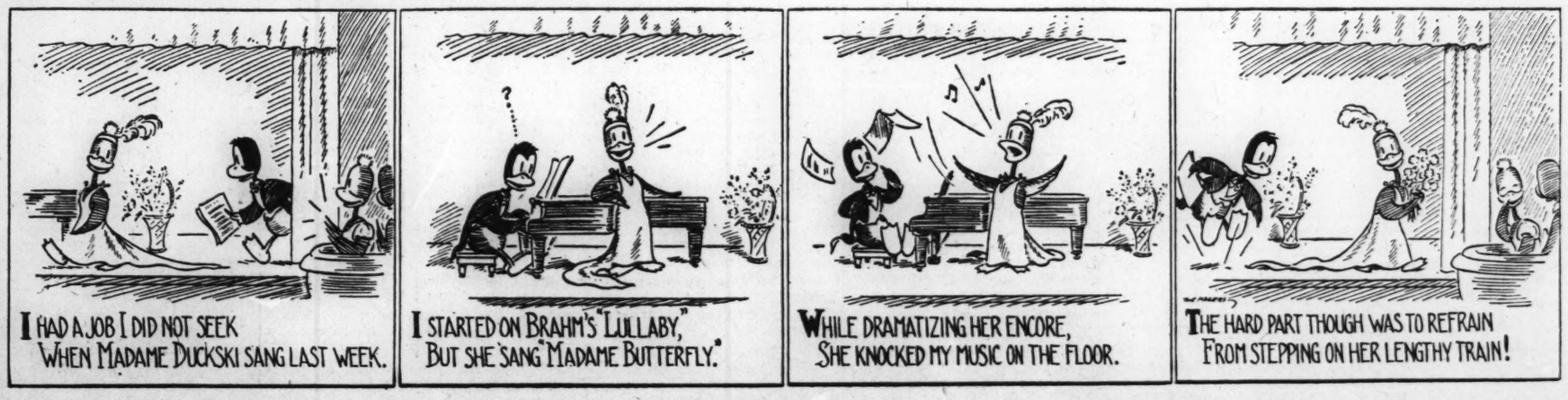
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Pals*

By LE PELLEY

SUSIE! HOW MANY TIMES HAVE I TOLD YOU TO KEEP YOUR KITTY OUT OF THE CLUB MEETINGS!
SINGAPORE! GET DOWN!
G'WAY SINGAPORE — WE'RE BUSY!!! — WE HAVEN'T TIME TO BE FOOLING AROUND — NOW GO AWAY!!
PURR RRR RRR
OH WELL — MAYBE IT'S ALL RIGHT — I LET'S GO ON WITH THE BUSINESS!
MEECHUM!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Madame Duckski's Concert*

By THE HAGERS


I HAD A JOB I DID NOT SEEK
WHEN MADAME DUCKSKI SANG LAST WEEK.
I STARTED ON BRAHM'S "LULLABY,"
BUT SHE SANG "MADAME BUTTERFLY."
WHILE DRAMATIZING HER ENCORE,
SHE KNOCKED MY MUSIC ON THE FLOOR.
THE HARD PART THOUGH WAS TO REFRAIN
FROM STEPPING ON HER LENGTHY TRAIN!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Japan's Trade—a Middle Way

THE arrival in America of a Japanese economic mission, consisting of well-known business men and headed by Mr. Chokiuro Kadono of the important Okura Company, helps to focus public attention on the gradual adjustment which is taking place in various countries to the new problems raised by Japan's spectacular trade expansion during recent years.

The growth of Japan's exports has excited concern from Boston to Bali and from London to Lahore. At a time when world trade in general is far below pre-depression levels Japan's sales abroad are 36.6 per cent higher in value and more than double in volume the figures which were reached in the prosperous year, 1928. Japan has displaced Great Britain as the leading textile exporter of the world; its textile sales abroad have doubled while Britain's were being halved.

Even more disconcerting to competing producers than the physical volume of Japan's exports have been the cut-rate prices at which they have been sold. The combination of an occidental standard of efficiency with an oriental standard of living has made it possible to cut costs of production to the bone and has given wares with the "Made in Japan" label an enormous price differential advantage in many categories of consumers' goods, especially in lower and medium qualities.

At the same time a number of recent concrete developments indicate that there is a constructive middle way of compromise and adjustment in dealing with Japanese trade. This middle way avoids the two extremes of allowing markets to be swamped with low-priced Japanese goods which would have a serious detrimental effect on wage standards and profits and of shutting out Japanese products altogether. The last policy is to be deprecated on several grounds. It would limit Japan's role as a large purchaser of such raw materials as cotton, wool, oil and rubber. And it would naturally create in Japan the sense of grievance which plays into the hands of expansionist militarist elements.

A good example of the middle way with Japanese trade is the agreement which was concluded between American and Japanese textile manufacturers, under which the latter agree voluntarily to limit their shipments of cloth to 155,000,000 yards in 1937 and to 100,000,000 yards in 1938. This insures to Japan larger sales in America without fear of tariff increases or other restrictive legislation, while American textile manufacturers, as Dr. Claudius Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute of America, recently said, "have a sense of security and stability where formerly there existed the threat of immeasurable and overwhelming competition."

Agreements on a larger scale which were concluded in the same attitude of give-and-take were the Indo-Japanese trade convention, first concluded in 1934 and just recently renewed, under which Japan has the right to sell a given quantity of textiles, purchasing a specified quantity of Indian cotton, and the agreement ending the recent trade conflict between Japan and Australia. If Mr. Kadono and his associates have any proposals which would extend the scope of American-Japanese commercial understanding beyond the textile industry, these should receive careful study.

Ambassadors Extraordinary

A CAPACITY Boston audience, bidding farewell to Mr. Rupert D'Oyly Carte's Gilbert and Sullivan opera company on closing night, refused for ten minutes to leave its seats, but applauded and cheered while twoscore performers grinned as, with the tables turned, they watched the "show" in pit and balconies. The next day the company sailed for England, after having "grossed" approximately $1,000,000 on its second American tour—a far cry from the day sixty years ago when "Pinafore" played to £14 on its second night.

Representative of the feeling in every one of the several eastern and middle western American cities which enjoyed weeks of these ageless comic operas was the fellowship with which company and audience joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne" as the final curtain fell in Boston's Colonial Theater. Parting thus is still "such sweet sorrow." Gilbert and Sullivan are heroes as great today in America as after their personal appearance at the world première of "The Pirates of Penzance" in New York in 1879.

No other light opera composer has been able to keep us singing and whistling the same tunes for over half a century. No other librettist has been able to lampoon judicial corruption, official pomposity, bureaucratic bombast, and public and private weaknesses in such a fashion that three generations of Americans and Britishers have laughed at themselves, in others' habiliments withal. It is extremely doubtful whether Gilbert and Sullivan whimsicalities at official expense would be appreciated in some high quarters. Indubitably, Sir Arthur and Sir William are propagandists of democracy. They are among the most successful ambassadors Britain ever sent to the United States.

What Kept You?

IF DICK MERRILL'S Coronation trip ends up with a three-point landing on the boss's carpet, he need only consult the calendar to know the reason why. When Merrill and his pal Jack Lambie, co-pilots on the New York-Florida airlines, asked time off to skip over to London last Monday and pick up Coronation films, the boss's understanding was that they would be back Thursday. Well, here they are—a whole day late, after flying all around Robin Hood's barn.

It is a bit exasperating, what with President Roosevelt waiting to pick the nifty new King George VI stamp off that special letter entrusted to the boys by Ambassador Gerard; to say nothing of people eager for a peek at pictures of Wednesday's jamboree. It isn't as though the route was new to these boys and they had to read all the signposts along the way. Only last fall, Dick Merrill flew over to London and back.

With two days' leeway for a little jaunt to England, it may take a lot of explaining about bad weather to dispel that "well-where-have-YOU-been" look on the boss's face. Or to convince him it takes five days just to hop over to London and back. It merely goes to show, aviation is getting nowhere fast, what with pilots dilly-dallying along the way.

Youth Studies Alcohol

ALL who have faced the questionings of young people regarding alcoholic drinks will welcome the knowledge that schools are again teaching facts about one of society's most condoned, publicized, and dangerous playthings. A boy or girl who is called upon to take a stand apart from the suggestive "good fellowship" of a drinking party, has to have strong inner convictions about alcohol in order to reject its flattering falsities.

One evidence of reviving instruction of the character-building kind is the convenient small volume, "Youth Studies Alcohol," by Kenneth M. Harkness and Lyman M. Fort. The book is designed for use in the seventh, eighth, and ninth grades. Those who recall the rather uninspiring classroom instruction of decades ago, which employed abstract experiments that could not stand the tests of accuracy, find here a handling of alcohol in language suited to young people's daily play and work. The authors approach youth in full frankness, seeking to impose no undocumented precept, but setting forth the facts about alcohol.

The book is narrative, even dramatized, in form. There are a few simple and fully accurate experiments listed in the appendix. Copious illustrations drive home points by use of forceful black-and-white drawings, instead of charts or photographs.

Possibly the most valuable contribution of the book is its encouragement of classroom discussion and the preparation of student papers. When the bulwarks of character are reinforced in the seventh, eighth, and ninth grades, young people face senior high school and college equipped to see through the specious claims of liquor advertising and of synthetic joviality. Young people so prepared have a better prospect of enjoying unhampered the wholesome activities of sport and of self-development.

Blossoms on Parade

SPRING steps on the starter and America's parade of festivals begins to roll by. One long panorama of color and beauty, it begins with the appearing of the Carolina azaleas and continues until fall's flaming torch ignites the northern hills; then back through the round of winter fetes on Pacific, Gulf and south Atlantic coasts until Old Sol once more crosses the Tropic of Capricorn on his way north. Their growing popularity is proof of increasing American appreciation of aesthetic values. They are worth encouraging.

Washington's cherry blossoms this year attracted hundreds of thousands. Less widely known are the apple blossom festivals of Wenatchee, Wash.; Winchester, Va.; Benton Harbor, Mich., and a score of other spots, yet these annually lure their thousands. Similarly, spring displays of rhododendrons at Seattle, Wash., Asheville, N. C., and Pineville, Ky., and of oleanders at Galveston, Texas, and the far-famed gardens at Charleston, S. C., enthrall lovers of the colorful.

Some states seem to specialize in exploitation of their seasonal attractions. Michigan celebrates various phases of the fruit season, including a crimson cherry harvest festival at Traverse City, and concludes with a notable autumn foliage tour. Portland, Ore., and Pasadena, Calif., annually flaunt their roses on the Pacific coast. Fruit harvests often turn to celebrations. It would be an extraordinary traveler who could visit them all.

What if the festivals do promote the sale of town lots or fruit farms, rent empty stores, or boom retail business and the hotel trade? A deeper service may lie in the individual stimulation of thought upon contemplation of the beautiful, especially if it lead to an appreciation of the underlying reality.

Surveying the Soviets

Book News of the Day

IT IS unfortunate that publishers will make exaggerated claims that are prejudicial above all to the author and to the publishers themselves. We have before us an excellent book of information, THE SOVIETS, by Albert Rhys Williams (New York: Harcourt, Brace. $3). Giving a hint to the reviewers, the publishers announce that the author "has written his book with the skill, the amassed knowledge, the vision, that recall such an encyclopedist as Voltaire."

Now, at best, the claim is substantiated to the extent of this being an encyclopedia of Sovietology (if such a word coinage is possible). But even in this field the author makes bad slips when he wanders away from the subject he knows best, which is the economic and the political aspects of Soviet life.

Thus, Shostakovich's opera, "The Nose," and his ballet, "The Golden Age," are merged into one opus, "The Golden Nose," and the RAPM (Russian Association of Proletarian Musicians) becomes RAMPAM. Shaporin's opera, "The Decembrists," listed by the author among recent Moscow productions, has never been produced, although it has been announced for performance. The chapter on Literature is inadequate inasmuch as it fails to present the rich and varied panorama of literary writing in the Soviet Union.

Having made these exceptions, one can praise the author's fine presentation of his subject in its historical and political aspects. Mr. Williams preserves an objective tone throughout the book and is preoccupied with giving information rather than imposing an attitude. Through many years of his residence in Russia, he naturally became absorbed in the revolutionary logic and acquired a faith in the ultimate success of socialist construction.

The book contains eighty-eight chapters, with the titles in the form of questions—1. What is the U. S. S. R.? 2. How large is the country? and so on. Each chapter is divided into two sections, the second section being in smaller type, and presenting a more detailed study of the subject, with a relevant quotation from Lenin or Stalin, or a pithy anecdote. This arrangement makes for convenience, and will no doubt appeal to the reader desirous to obtain ready information about this socialist country in the making.

The bibliography (English publications only) includes both pro-Soviet and anti-Soviet books, translations of Soviet novels and far too many travelers' impressions. The student would profit better from a more differentiated selection, with clear indications as to the comparative value of the books listed. N. S.

"The Fisherman Returns"

Approach to the Mountains

FOR two days one has been bowling over the flat lands. They are cultivated lands at first, fields extending in one unending monotony of plowed ground to the horizon; covered with green wheat or with stubble if the seasons are kind, or blurred with creeping dust. The posts supporting barbed wire grow farther and farther apart, the scattered groves of trees more rare. Fence posts are dear in a treeless country and must be used sparingly.

As the miles fly by, the car's radiator pointed always westward, the country is given over increasingly to pasturage, overgrazed and sun blasted, but still firm soil. Only on the irrigated strips along the river are fields green with alfalfa and sugar beets.

The plain has tilted imperceptibly, the rise heralded by figures on railway stations and by a certain lifting in the feelings of those who enjoy high altitudes. Here and there are low swirls of hills, the color of the adobe buildings that are becoming more common with each mile. Still, it is plains country.

The sky has been empty except for the sun and scattering, fleecy clouds. Suddenly, in the southwest, a cloud bank emerges, blue-black and solid as the hills. Minutes pass before one realizes, with a shock like that of a physical blow, that it is the hills. The Rocky Mountains are towering there, and one is cold indeed if his pulse does not quicken at the realization.

This portion of the scene, at least, has not changed since young Lieut. Zebulon Montgomery Pike and his command of twenty-two men played at hide-and-seek with the forces of Don Facundo Melgares across the plains in the summer of 1806. These prairies were not farm lands then, nor thought capable of sustaining any human life but the roving Indian tribes who lived by hunting.

Pike saw nothing of Melgares, who had heard that Yankees were entering Spanish territory and was out with 700 soldiers to turn them back, but he did come upon the disappointed Don's trail, with the grass trodden in a southwesterly direction, and followed it for some distance. Leaving it, he saw for a long time only the billowing prairie, "boundless in view," and the wild life it held. He crossed the Arkansas River into Spanish country (thereby fulfilling the prophecies of the justly uneasy Spaniards) and struck westward.

Day after day the plain unrolled beneath his horses' hoofs; day after day it was empty and the sky was blue and empty. The party found sandhills where the wild sage and the yucca grew, and long stretches of buffalo grass. Whole armies might be lost and forgotten here; certainly, Pike argued, these distances must set a definite limit to the westward expansion of the United States. There was no end to the plains—until one day that "small blue cloud" appeared. Then slowly the explorers came upon the foothills, like choppy waves, with always that larger wave towering higher and higher, with here and there foam upon its crest, as if it might topple upon them at any moment.

One's car covers in a very few minutes the distance that was a day's march to Pike and his men. Nevertheless, we do not feel sorry for them, that they came upon the mountains slowly, each detail unfolding gradually, until they could distinguish all the shaggy dignity of the "Grand Peak" that now bears Pike's name.

These men were to see many wonders before that expedition, dubiously set in motion by Aaron Burr and James Wilkinson, was ended. They saw old Santa Fé, as remote and mysterious to Americans then as Lhasa is to us today. Melgares, who had sought them earlier in vain, met them as semi-captor, semi-host with the utmost affability, and arranged a fandango for their entertainment. The valley of the Rio Grande in the spring, the color and intrigue and gaiety of Spanish New Mexico, were spread before them; but these things could hardly have been more striking than this first approach to the mountains which anyone who journeys West still may see in all its primitive grandeur.

It is only necessary to forget mountains, as one does forget them crossing the great plains; not only to forget them but to disbelieve in them, to deny in one's mind the very existence of any land but the flat, whirling prairie, any sky but one that meets the earth in a round, unbroken line, as a sailor on a long voyage comes to disbelieve in the shore. There is the plain, the long, gentle swells that are called hills; everything as it has been for 500 miles; then, like a thunderbolt, the cloud that is no cloud, and that will lower there for another fifty miles before it becomes distinguishable as individual peaks; as the Rocky Mountains!

MARY ZIRKLE

North . . South . . East . . West

Florida Redivivus

By Frank L. Perrin

SULPHUR SPRINGS, FLA.

THIS land of beautiful lakes, adjacent to the broad shores of the Gulf of Mexico, north of Tampa and St. Petersburg, seems to have become a favorite resort of tourists and permanent dwellers in all seasons. Indeed the seasons do not vary as distinctly as in the country farther to the north, in Georgia and the Carolinas. Florida, before the days of good roads, a closer familiarity with its beauties, and the measures taken to drain the otherwise swampy sections, was not sought out as a summer resort. Today it beckons scores of hundreds of itinerant and permanent dwellers. And for good reason.

From the Gulf, during even the warmest days and nights, almost without failing, cool breezes are drawn inland. The lakes, of which there are hundreds, large and small, supply moisture which is translated into showers, cooling and refreshing to humankind and always sufficient to water the orange and grapefruit groves. This is between seasons for citrus fruits. Orchardists are busy with their not overly strenuous duties, apparently certain of another bumper crop, though not assured of the high prices received for the large crop recently marketed.

It is between seasons also for tourists. Hotels are not crowded as during the winter months and prices for accommodation and service have been reduced appreciably. Comfortable rooms in a large hotel built here during the excitable days of the "boom" year were provided for us at a dollar a day, which is lower than the rates in México. Not all conveniences are automatically provided, however, at this price. The bath water for our rooms, for instance, is warmed, if at all, artificially by means of a gas burner which is operated through the intervention of a money-in-the-slot meter. The familiar quarter or two-bit coin usually employed for the purpose would not drop in. A dime was substituted but failed to produce results. An interview at the desk disclosed the fact that a nickel would do the trick. But this information came too late to temper the morning bath.

I still hear wonderful tales of successful raids made by fishermen who call this west-coast country home. These have never been convincingly verified. I have been led, by long observation and experience, to conclude that all amateur fishermen, so called, or those who regard fishing as an avocation, belong in a class by themselves. It may be that within a day or two I shall be able to put one of these gentlemen on proof. He has asked for it, as the saying goes, and if he gets it the responsibility is his.

Occasionally, from train or car windows, one sees the whitening and crumbling ruins of unpopulated ghost towns, built at great cost on remote sites during the boom period. These, no matter what good fortune may come to this region as a whole, probably will never be restored. Florida's promise of the future lies in its gradual and natural development, which will be great enough and rapid enough if the element of speculation can be eliminated. This is difficult, but will not be as difficult in Florida in the future as in the past because of the experiences of a few years ago.

The American people may be slow in learning a lesson in thrift and caution, but they do learn eventually. Some quite recent experiences may cause doubt that the lesson has been generally learned but even now there are indications that the realization is being gained that we cannot get something for nothing, that we cannot eat our cake and keep it, and that we cannot hope to reap where we have not sown. This is true nationally, locally, and in the home. It is a cardinal precept which cannot be ignored.

Florida has come a long way back from its prodigal journey into the land of vain promises. Its people, among whom are many from the North and West, are a congenial, progressive and forward-looking community as a whole. They have something to sell, of course, to those who want to buy, but as I appraise the natural beauties of land and sea and lakes and climate, it seems that they have much to enjoy which they would not sell at any price.

The Wide Horizon

Brazil's Cultural Crisis

By Paul Vanorden Shaw

SAO PAULO

REVOLUTIONS and economic crises have produced a thick and palpable defeatism in Brazil, especially in the State of São Paulo. Brazilians themselves point out much that is wrong in this country. Some of this is healthy self-criticism, but the feeling has gone beyond that. Of course, an outsider with a better perspective can see that much of the Brazilians' loss of faith in themselves is unjustified and that many conditions which seem hopeless are really not so desperate as they would have us believe.

The National Council on Education recently convened in Rio to discuss reforms in the educational system of Brazil. The Federal Government has offered a substantial subsidy to foster the development of a Brazilian theater. Foreign professors are being imported almost wholesale to lend their light in the cause of Brazilian culture. "The crisis in culture," as it is called, has brought into being a unique institution: the Department of Culture of the Municipality of the City of São Paulo, an awkward and somewhat strange name when translated into English but very sensible in Portuguese.

It would be impossible to enumerate in this column all the activities of this institution. It runs the large and well-equipped Municipal Theater and requires that every commercial operatic, theatrical or other company which hires it give a free performance to the people. It maintains a symphony orchestra and has contracted a well-known German conductor to lead it. It offers classes in group and choral singing, free and ambulating libraries, playgrounds and centers of cultural recreation. Every month the department provides some artistic event open free to all the people.

In the opinion of Prof. Harmon Lowrie, the Department of Culture is unique because of three departments which function as autonomous units. These are the Historical Section, the Library of Records and Recordings, and the Bureau of Research. Professor Lowrie is an American sociologist and one of the few scholars from the United States to co-operate in this work. Prof. and Mrs. Levy Strauss of France have been entrusted with the development of research in socio-anthropological problems. Well-known Brazilian scholars devote full time in the various sections.

In the Historical Section, the department is collecting, classifying, publishing and deciphering records of the city's development for the last three and a half centuries. The department has a regular section in the journal published by the municipality, and many of the old and precious documents relating to the early history of the city are made public in this fashion. It also provides the local papers with interesting documents and articles on matters of historical or human interest in the city's growth. In this fashion it is hoped that the modern Paulista will develop an interest and pride in the evolution of the city and an appreciation of the obstacles it has had to overcome in the course of centuries.

In the Library of Records—phonograph and cinematic recordings—attempts are being made to assemble visual and auditory records of the main events in the city's life. Furthermore, in this section events of great ethnological and anthropological value are recorded. Folk lore, music, dances of the Paulista Indians, of the Brazilo-Africans and of the old Portuguese are studied and classified, and wherever possible, a film or record is made and filed in this section. The historian will have more than documents when he writes the history of the development of institutions which are now coming into being. He will be able to see and hear social leaders of this generation. He will have objective records of racial and cultural changes.

The Section on Research is collecting data and information on a number of trends affecting the social and economic life of the city. Researches on the standards of living among various classes of city employees, on housing, food and wages are being carried on by full-time employees of the department with the co-operation of students in the various schools where sociology is taught. Thus the department becomes a useful laboratory for students who are interested in social service or in the practical problems of their sociological studies.

Those concerned with the cultural life of the city and state appear satisfied that this great "university for the masses," as it really is, has justified its existence already and that the present will become a lighter future when the constant and persistent work of the Department of Culture yields its fruits.

Mirror of World Opinion

Living the Truth

WE DO not need to defend the truth. Truth is its own defense. Not many years ago merchants and bankers, when they left their places of business, turned off the lights and put up great heavy shutters. Today they pull aside the blinds and turn on a strong light. The greatest protection the truth of God can have is to expose it so that everyone may see what it does. Let us give up trying to guard our faith. It is better far to live it.—*Artesia (Calif.) News.*